



... Again CHICAGO Points the Way to Reduced Costs!

● This new Multiple Automatic Bench Type Riveter permits the operator to move the riveting heads to any desired centers. It is a machine which meets the needs of practically an unlimited number of assemblies.

Manufacturers thus have the opportunity to reap the benefits of multiple setting from a single riveting unit. Speedy, accurate, it has amazed engineers who have seen it in operation. It is the one machine that every designing and production engineer should investigate.

It is suggested that you send blue prints and sample assemblies when you make inquiry.

Tubular and Split Rivets in All Rivet Metals

Chicago Rivet & Machine Co.
1862 South 54th Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF RIVETS AND RIVETING EQUIPMENT

February 26, 1938

When writing to advertisers please mention *Automotive Industries*

Automotive Industries

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

THE AUTOMOBILE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Published Weekly

Volume 78

Number 9

JULIAN CHASE, Directing Editor
HERBERT HOSKING, Editor
P. M. HELDT, Engineering Editor J. B. POLLOCK, Ass't Editor
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C. A. MUSSELMAN, Pres.; J. S. HILDRETH, Vice-Pres. and Manager, Automotive Division; G. C. BUZBY, Vice-Pres.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: United States, United States Possessions, and all countries in the Postal Union, \$1.00 per year; Canada and Foreign, \$2.00 per year. Single Copies this issue, 50c.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 1, 1925, at the post office at Philadelphia, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
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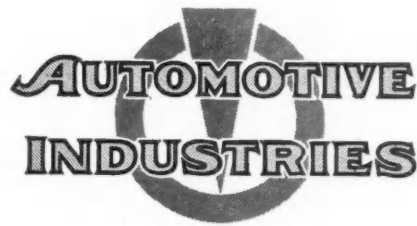
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AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

Published Weekly
Founded 1895

HERBERT HOSKING, *Editor*

February 26, 1938
Vol. 78, No. 9

MARCUS AINSWORTH, *Statistician*

Statistical Summary of 1937

Total Registrations (U.S.)	29,654,847★
Passenger Cars	25,460,397★
Trucks and Buses	4,194,450★
Production (U.S. and Canada)	5,016,515
Passenger Cars	4,068,494
Trucks	948,021★
New Registrations (Sales to Consumers)	4,098,393
Passenger Cars	3,480,253
Trucks	618,140★
Car and Truck Dealers in U. S.	46,224
Exports (Value)	\$243,528,142
Passenger Cars	140,638,203
Trucks and Buses	102,889,939
Wholesale Value Production	\$2,825,626,205
Passenger Cars	2,280,390,887
Trucks	545,235,318
Retail Value New Cars Sold	\$2,799,100,000
Gasoline Taxes (Federal and State)	\$953,583,721★
Registration Fees (State)	\$371,467,951★

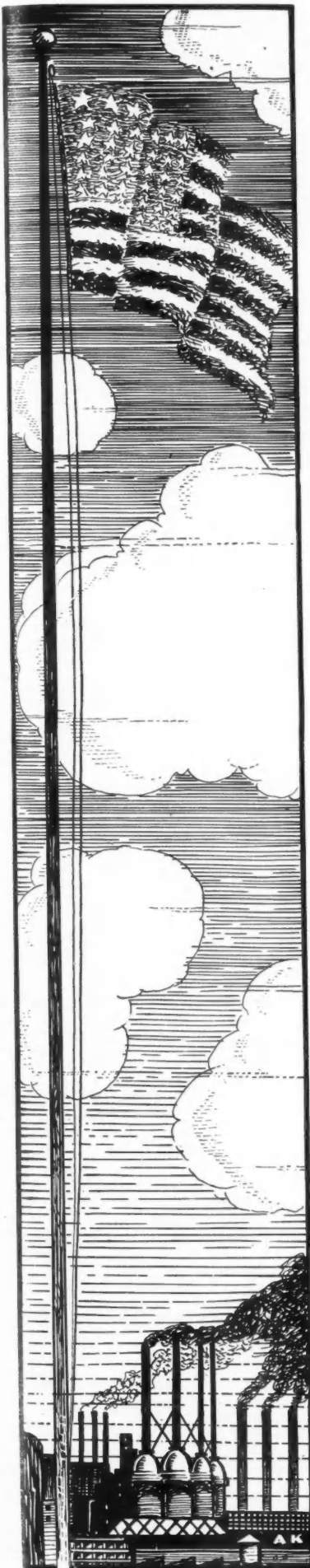
★New Record

To the statisticians of the passenger car, stock engine and parts manufacturers, and all who have so willingly cooperated with us in supplying data for the various tabulations on the following pages, our sincere thanks and appreciation. Without their aid, we would not be able to give you this comprehensive picture of the industry.

Particular thanks for cooperation in supplying source material are due the motor vehicle commissions of the various states, the

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America and the following individuals:—

I. H. Taylor, Acting Chief, Automotive—Aeronautics Trade Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Oscar P. Pearson, manager, statistical department, Automobile Manufacturers Association; and George Quisenberry, editor, The American Automobile and El Automóvil Americano, export affiliates of AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES.—M.A.



U. S. and World Establish

World Motor Vehicle Registration by Years

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Africa	370,880	369,814	383,227	425,573	466,603	562,892	607,374
America (less U.S.A.) ..	2,013,977	1,896,380	1,827,754	1,860,135	1,917,676	2,001,459	2,101,756
Asia	566,353	486,292	506,925	546,201	597,601	625,718	673,623
Europe	5,586,320	5,498,704	6,052,758	6,656,012	7,136,425	7,791,665	8,375,501
Oceania	772,287	740,016	778,856	826,711	890,669	972,059	1,033,813
Total	9,309,817	8,991,206	9,549,520	10,314,632	11,008,974	11,953,793	12,792,067
United States†	25,993,896	24,341,822	23,849,932	24,881,467	26,225,757	28,091,709	29,654,847
World Total	35,303,713	33,333,028	33,399,452	35,196,099	37,234,731	40,045,502	42,446,914

†AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, all others *The American Automobile* (Overseas Edition). See page 251 for chart.

U. S. Motor Vehicle Registrations by States

(As of December 31, 1937 and 1936)

STATE	Passenger Cars †		Trucks		Buses		Total Registered Motor Vehicles		Per Cent Change	Per Cent of Total		Persons per Motor Vehicle
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936		1937	1936	
Alabama ¹	246,598	226,444	53,070	44,272	458	426	300,126	271,142	+10.8	1.01	.97	9.64
Arizona.....	105,869	94,473	22,973	20,183	368	a379	129,210	115,035	+12.2	.44	.41	3.14
Arkansas.....	174,277	169,652	59,263	50,131	348	b	233,888	219,783	+6.4	.79	.78	8.75
California ²	2,319,341	2,178,038	164,132	148,991	c	c	2,483,473	2,327,029	+6.9	8.37	8.28	2.48
Colorado.....	304,400	284,121	32,795	31,930	1,043	b	338,238	316,051	+7.0	1.14	1.12	3.16
Connecticut.....	367,119	336,342	68,070	60,653	1,060	980	436,249	397,975	+9.6	1.47	1.42	3.99
Delaware.....	72,243	49,550	14,600	10,010	c	c	86,843	59,560	+45.8	.29	.21	3.01
Dist. of Columbia.....	165,550	162,922	16,692	18,397	1,423	.....	183,665	181,319	+1.2	.62	.65	3.42
Florida.....	350,079	320,490	70,308	65,738	754	677	421,141	388,905	+8.9	1.42	1.38	3.96
Georgia.....	363,641	337,857	78,803	73,269	b	b	442,444	411,126	+7.8	1.49	1.46	6.97
Idaho.....	111,000	107,060	27,000	25,852	.....	125	138,000	133,037	+3.9	.47	.47	3.57
Illinois.....	1,556,702	1,459,195	220,639	208,926	c	c	1,777,341	1,668,121	+6.7	5.99	5.94	4.43
Indiana.....	815,000	766,269	135,000	131,767	995	.....	950,000	899,031	+5.9	3.20	3.20	3.65
Iowa.....	656,090	643,084	86,636	82,840	b	b	742,726	725,924	+2.1	2.50	2.58	3.43
Kansas.....	495,983	490,793	95,400	87,113	c	c	591,383	577,906	+2.2	1.99	2.06	3.15
Kentucky.....	342,000	320,736	58,000	51,840	.....	.....	400,000	372,576	+7.4	1.35	1.33	7.30
Louisiana.....	247,690	230,935	80,630	76,251	b	b	328,320	307,186	+7.0	1.11	1.09	6.49
Maine.....	157,620	150,809	41,600	39,276	135	152	199,355	190,237	+5.0	.67	.68	4.29
Maryland ³	331,509	323,115	52,014	53,398	.....	949	383,523	377,462	+1.8	1.29	1.34	4.37
Massachusetts ²	737,998	708,966	104,316	102,400	4,927	4,814	847,241	816,180	+3.9	2.86	2.90	5.22
Michigan.....	1,362,769	1,234,692	146,117	138,984	c	c	1,508,886	1,373,676	+10.0	5.10	4.89	3.20
Minnesota.....	704,155	668,915	117,632	114,448	282	264	822,069	783,627	+5.0	2.77	2.79	3.23
Mississippi.....	171,507	159,051	53,072	43,357	b	a1,048	224,579	203,456	+10.8	.76	.72	9.00
Missouri.....	701,438	681,190	134,457	128,425	c	c	835,895	809,615	+3.4	2.82	2.88	4.77
Montana.....	133,811	127,839	40,081	39,311	c	c	173,892	167,150	+4.0	.59	.60	3.09
Nebraska.....	351,184	353,435	63,367	62,140	190	302	414,741	415,877	-0.4	1.40	1.48	3.28
Nevada.....	32,563	30,829	8,092	7,690	c	c	40,655	38,509	+5.3	.14	.14	2.48
New Hampshire.....	100,510	97,261	23,768	22,023	.....	977	124,278	120,261	+3.2	.42	.43	4.10
New Jersey.....	854,667	807,552	134,458	130,642	5,372	5,218	994,497	943,412	+5.3	3.35	3.36	4.36
New Mexico.....	90,583	85,648	31,117	22,731	b	b	121,700	108,379	+12.2	.41	.39	3.47
New York.....	2,200,000	2,116,522	362,000	326,404	a40,000	a35,093	2,602,000	2,478,019	+5.0	8.77	8.82	4.98
North Carolina.....	446,454	434,779	73,383	69,738	696	.....	520,533	504,517	+3.8	1.76	1.80	6.70
North Dakota.....	141,018	137,523	32,084	29,650	96	68	173,198	167,241	+3.5	.58	.60	4.07
Ohio ³	1,693,000	1,604,775	174,700	172,273	c	c	1,867,700	1,777,048	+5.0	6.30	6.33	3.60
Oklahoma.....	446,083	441,277	98,675	90,638	a2,505	b	547,263	531,915	+2.9	1.85	1.89	4.65
Oregon.....	298,971	277,437	60,660	49,746	718	693	360,349	327,876	+9.9	1.22	1.17	2.85
Pennsylvania.....	1,751,488	1,631,721	257,330	249,637	6,062	a5,868	2,014,880	1,887,226	+7.0	6.79	6.72	5.05
Rhode Island.....	148,633	140,393	19,768	19,458	438	482	168,839	160,333	+5.6	.57	.57	4.03
South Carolina ²	239,793	217,690	39,635	33,525	b	.....	279,628	251,215	+11.3	.94	.89	6.70
South Dakota.....	155,856	158,192	28,768	26,172	93	72	184,717	186,436	-1.0	.62	.66	3.74
Tennessee ³	326,187	321,106	55,777	49,368	b	b	383,964	370,474	+3.8	1.29	1.32	7.53
Texas.....	1,164,050	1,187,313	294,639	285,839	788	834	1,459,477	1,473,986	-1.1	4.92	5.25	4.22
Utah.....	105,043	97,780	21,094	19,576	478	650	126,615	118,006	+7.2	.43	.42	4.09
Vermont.....	78,273	74,520	9,029	8,682	105	111	87,407	83,313	+5.0	.29	.30	4.38
Virginia ⁴	363,997	345,503	67,547	67,689	641	595	432,185	403,787	+7.0	1.46	1.44	6.26
Washington ²	448,931	419,677	84,450	79,500	738	699	534,119	500,076	+6.9	1.80	1.78	3.10
West Virginia.....	245,440	216,652	44,558	36,908	626	612	290,624	254,172	+14.2	.98	.90	6.41
Wisconsin.....	716,850	670,172	147,529	150,779	810	654	865,189	821,605	+5.2	2.92	2.92	3.38
Wyoming.....	64,434	61,325	17,368	15,592	b	b	81,802	76,917	+6.5	.28	.27	2.87
TOTAL.....	25,460,397	24,161,820	4,123,296	3,866,152	71,154	63,737	29,654,847	28,091,709	+6.0	100.00	100.00	4.36

1—For fiscal year ending Sept. 30th.

2—For fiscal year ending November 30th.

3—Totals for 9 months as fiscal year ends Mar. 31st.

4—From Mar. 15 to Dec. 31, 1936.

5—Passenger cars include approximately 118,000 light commercial vehicles.

6—1937 Registrations from April 1, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1937.

a—Includes taxicabs.

b—Included with passenger cars.

c—Included with trucks.

†—Based on Census Bureau estimated population as of July 1, 1937.

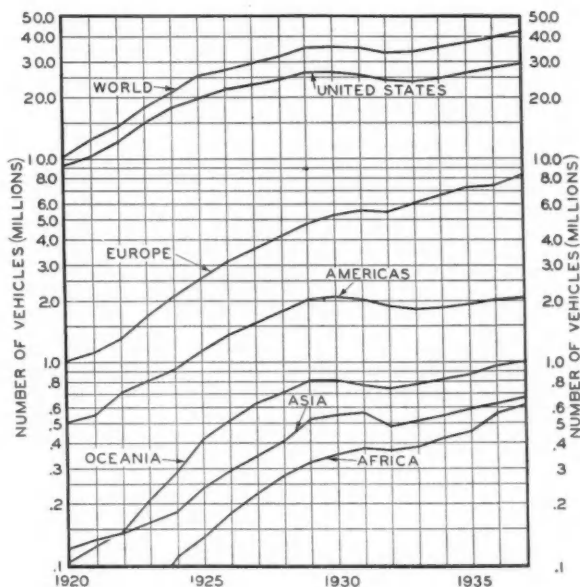
‡—Includes taxicabs.

Registrations New Record

U. S. Registrations 70 Per Cent of World

	Motor Vehicles	Cars*	Trucks*	Buses*	Motorcycles*
Americas (less U. S. A.).....	2,101,756	1,653,469	419,676	28,611	21,003
Africa.....	607,374	487,143	119,936†	...	57,214
Asia.....	673,623	394,636	189,920	89,047	98,441
Europe.....	8,375,501	5,828,718	2,269,621	152,152	2,364,245
Oceania.....	1,033,813	745,496	287,717‡	...	101,945
World Total (less U. S. A.).....	12,792,067	9,109,462	3,286,840	269,810	2,642,848
United States†.....	29,654,847	25,460,397	4,123,296	71,154	107,949
World Total 1937.....	42,446,914	34,569,859	7,410,136	340,964	2,750,797
World Total 1936.....	40,045,502	32,798,890	6,814,568	351,840	2,584,163

† Automotive Industries. All others The American Automobile (Overseas Edition).
* Not complete for all territories. ‡ Includes buses.



This chart shows the Registrations of Motor Vehicles by Continental Divisions of the World.

Motorcycle and Trailer Registrations

(As of Dec. 31, 1937)

State	Motorcycles		Trailers and Semitrailers	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Alabama.....	780	720	4,575	4,634
Arizona.....	423	345	4,321	3,302
Arkansas.....	508	417	13,134	10,253
California.....	11,240	9,632	132,927	112,088
Colorado.....	1,316	1,108	1,468	1,491
Connecticut.....	1,996	1,931	4,904	4,226
Delaware.....	268	242	3,923	2,227
District of Columbia.....	760	707	2,152	1,843
Florida.....	1,424	1,000	16,238	13,472
Georgia.....	1,085	1,002	12,262	11,903
Idaho.....	550	472	18,500	16,141
Illinois.....	6,490	5,201	23,475	18,168
Indiana.....	4,000	3,443	60,000	52,601
Iowa.....	2,291	2,074	6,887	4,911
Kansas.....	955	718	5,980	5,070
Kentucky.....	925	866	a	a
Louisiana.....	894	776	14,612	12,036
Maine.....	880	926	9,500	9,124
Maryland.....	1,509	1,453	3,411	3,224
Massachusetts.....	1,176	1,319	11,398	10,488
Michigan.....	4,080	3,233	134,148	119,771
Minnesota.....	2,074	1,894	30,233	26,567
Mississippi.....	234	200	2,016	1,294
Missouri.....	1,704	1,631	31,055	26,821
Montana.....	458	416	2,848	1,829
Nebraska.....	1,025	959	10,111	26,273
Nevada.....	113	115	1,262	1,060
New Hampshire.....	983	969	4,440	3,952
New Jersey.....	4,674	4,739	6,092	5,645
New Mexico.....	338	288	2,660	2,044
New York.....	10,300	10,171	37,880	30,251
North Carolina.....	1,449	1,296	40,129	35,857
North Dakota.....	262	251	816	517
Ohio.....	8,700	7,914	116,200	103,306
Oklahoma.....	1,133	1,049	26,471	6,960
Oregon.....	1,599	1,425	a	a
Pennsylvania.....	12,800	12,018	30,000	24,737
Rhode Island.....	829	672	593	372
South Carolina.....	897	740	3,674	3,320
South Dakota.....	419	409	19,122	19,349
Tennessee.....	1,422	1,348	a	a
Texas.....	3,278	3,544	42,376	41,660
Utah.....	437	414	958	1,066
Vermont.....	490	542	1,649	1,464
Virginia.....	1,828	1,761	6,498	6,359
Washington.....	2,049	1,775	15,718	12,122
West Virginia.....	1,161	1,144	384	2,721
Wisconsin.....	3,543	2,852	5,588	4,736
Wyoming.....	200	220	10,097	8,542
Total.....	107,949	98,541	933,205	815,081

a—Included with trucks.

U. S. Motor Vehicle Registrations by Years

	Passenger Cars	Trucks and Buses	Total Motor Vehicles	Per Cent Increase		Passenger Cars	Trucks and Buses	Total Motor Vehicles	Per Cent Increase
1895	4	.....	4	..	1917	4,657,340	326,000	4,983,340	42
1896	16	.....	16	..	1918	5,621,617	525,000	6,146,617	23
1897	90	.....	90	..	1919	6,771,074	794,372	7,565,446	23
1898	800	.....	800	..	1920	8,225,859	1,006,082	9,231,941	22
1899	3,200	.....	3,200	..	1921	9,346,195	1,118,520	10,464,715	13
1900	8,000	.....	8,000	..	1922	10,664,128	1,375,725	12,239,853	17
1901	14,800	.....	14,800	..	1923	13,479,608	1,612,569	15,092,177	23
1902	23,000	.....	23,000	..	1924	15,460,649	2,134,724	17,595,373	17
1903	32,920	.....	32,920	..	1925	17,496,420	2,440,854	19,937,274	13
1904	64,590	410	65,000	..	1926	19,237,171	2,764,222	22,001,393	10
1905	77,400	600	78,000	42	1927	20,219,224	2,914,019	23,133,243	5
1906	105,900	1,100	107,000	37	1928	21,379,125	3,113,999	24,493,124	6
1907	140,300	1,700	142,000	33	1929	23,121,599	3,379,854	26,501,443	8
1908	194,400	3,100	197,500	39	1930*	23,183,241	3,473,831	26,657,072	0.2
1909	305,950	6,050	312,000	58	1931*	22,567,381	3,426,515	25,993,896	-2.5
1910	458,500	10,000	468,500	50	1932*	21,139,092	3,202,730	24,341,822	-6.4
1911	619,500	20,000	639,500	36	1933*	20,557,493	3,292,439	23,849,932	-2.0
1912	902,600	41,400	944,000	48	1934*	21,535,199	3,346,268	24,881,467	4.3
1913	1,194,262	63,800	1,258,062	33	1935*	22,630,715	3,595,042	26,225,757	5.2
1914	1,625,739	85,600	1,711,339	36	1936*	24,161,820	3,929,889	28,091,709	7.2
1915	2,309,666	136,000	2,445,666	43	1937*	25,460,397	4,194,450	29,654,847	8.0
1916	3,297,996	215,000	3,512,996	44					

*Automotive Industries count, all others Bureau of Public Roads.

World Registrations by Continental Divisions and Countries

By Special Arrangement with *El Automóvil Americano* and the *American Automobile (Overseas Edition)*

THE AMERICAS

COUNTRY	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor-Cycles
Alaska	3,447	2,259	1,164	24	28
Antigua	375	312	50	13	27
Argentina	267,707	202,444	55,763	9,500	50
Bahamas	1,680	1,480	200		95
Barbados	2,382	1,950	432		6
Bermuda	55	2	47		
Bolivia	4,000	1,000	3,000		
Brazil	146,830	93,030	53,800		2,710
British Guiana	1,824	1,411	266	147	216
British Honduras	246	134	112		2
Canada	1,306,385	1,104,304	199,843	2,238	11,140
Chile	39,800	28,100	10,200	1,500	700
Colombia	22,055	13,286	6,410	2,359	245
Costa Rica	2,943	2,100	625	218	100
Cuba	41,207	24,914	13,400	2,893	144
Dominica	97	70	27		17
Dominican Republic	2,595	1,716	837	42	180
Dutch Guiana	200	140	50	10	50
Ecuador	4,310	1,915	1,669	726	78
French Guiana	215	120	85	10	10
Grenada	540	400	130	10	65
Guadeloupe	2,250	1,775	405	70	90
Guatemala	4,136	2,580	1,030	526	425
Haiti	2,650	1,968	682		43
Honduras	1,256	724	524	8	4
Jamaica	12,442	9,597	2,687	158	559
Martinique	2,975	2,320	555	100	120
Mexico	100,156	64,660	31,180	4,316	1,521
Neth. West Indies	3,325	1,925	900	500	160
Newfoundland	4,690	3,650	1,025	15	150
Nicaragua	826	589	195	42	61
Panama	12,152	10,781	713	658	61
Paraguay	1,945	925	655	365	
Peru	20,682	12,371	7,132	1,179	339
Puerto Rico	20,967	16,255	4,712		185
St. Lucia	223	177	22	24	22
St. Pierre-Miquelon	110	44	66		9
St. Vincent	241	184	28	29	27
Salvador	3,100	2,300	450	350	200
Trinidad and Tobago	7,250	4,500	2,200	550	1,020
United States	29,654,847	25,460,397	4,123,296	71,154	100,000
Uruguay	27,112	20,332	6,780		
Venezuela	23,300	14,000	9,300		150
Virgin Islands	725	450	250	25	
West Indies (Other)	350	275	75		
Total 1937	31,756,603	*27,113,866	*4,542,972	*99,765	*121,003
†Total 1937	2,101,756	*1,653,469	*419,676	*28,611	*21,003
Total 1936					
(Revised)	30,093,168	*25,745,261	*4,262,536	*89,212	*119,896
†Total 1936					
(Revised)	2,001,459	*1,583,441	*396,384	*25,745	*19,576
Increase	1,663,435 or 5.9 per cent.				

† Not including United States.

* Not complete for all territories.

EUROPE

COUNTRY	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor-Cycles
Albania	908	390	405	113	35
Austria	47,371	30,140	15,071	2,160	63,941
Azores	894	753	47	94	127
Belgium	220,373	142,918	75,259	2,196	64,736
Bulgaria	4,214	2,585	1,103	526	1,650
Czechoslovakia	94,993	72,494	20,019	2,480	49,031
Danzig	3,299	2,400	845	54	2,000
Denmark	145,732	103,350	40,600	1,842	26,230
Estonia	5,285	2,767	2,252	266	2,035
Faroe Islands	110	27	58	25	7
France	2,200,000	1,650,000	550,000		
Finland	44,399	24,846	16,897	2,656	6,045
Germany	1,445,743	1,108,433	320,016	17,294	1,327,189
Gibraltar	1,050	875	175		1,100
Great Britain	2,306,834	1,762,098	460,343	84,393	462,439
Greece	13,900	6,600	5,300	2,000	700
Holland	147,805	93,545	50,407	3,853	55,784
Hungary	21,150	16,300	4,260	590	9,850
Iceland	2,000	850	1,150		150
Irish Free State	60,533	48,605	10,915	813	3,107
Italy	429,700	312,000	107,000	10,700	180,000
Latvia	6,850	3,500	3,000	350	2,500
Lithuania	2,730	1,790	570	370	1,380
Malta	4,739	3,010	867	862	461
Monaco	1,850	1,450	400		150
Northern Ireland	43,985	33,332	9,164	1,489	3,010
Norway	78,400	45,371	27,152	3,877	9,773
Poland	34,325	24,495	8,076	1,754	9,876
Portugal	45,930	34,000	10,250	1,680	4,300
Rumania	26,500	19,500	4,000	3,000	1,300
Spain	125,000				
Sweden	192,700	135,500	52,800	4,400	44,400
Switzerland	89,067	69,098	18,454	1,515	28,639
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	514,440	65,096	449,344		
Yugoslavia	14,832	10,400	3,432	800	400
Total 1937	8,375,501	*5,828,718	*2,269,631	*152,152	*2,364,245
Total 1936					
(Revised)	7,791,665	*5,515,745	*1,990,066	*146,380	*2,214,651
Increase	583,836 or 7.7 per cent.				

* Not complete for all countries.

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks-Buses	Motor-cycles
Algeria	64,550	55,000	9,550	3,900
Angola	3,250	1,250	2,000	235
Basutoland	602	452	150	13
Bechuanaland	411	318	93	39
Belgian Congo	5,530	2,862	2,668	1,350
British East Africa	20,137	13,505	6,632	1,623
British Somaliland	270	50	220	5
British West Africa	16,552	5,809	10,743	796
Canary Islands	5,975	3,725	2,250	
Egypt	32,691	28,024	4,667	2,857
French Equatorial Africa	1,265	527	738	225
French West Africa	14,487	5,792	8,695	1,220
French Somaliland	325			15
Liberia	170	60	110	6
Madeira	1,140	760	380	10
Madagascar	6,834	4,849	1,985	2,756
Mauritius	2,633	2,119	514	221
Morocco	58,437	44,291	14,146	5,538
Nyasaland	1,393	841	552	925
Portuguese East Africa	4,650	2,800	1,850	900
Rhodesia	21,400	16,500	4,900	1,800
Seychelles	80	70	10	
South West Africa	3,950	2,750	1,200	125
Sudan	4,317	2,184	2,133	
Swaziland	560	435		96
Tangier	784	631	153	39
Tripolitania	1,505	1,230	275	170
Tunisia	17,480	14,870	2,610	1,780
Union of South Africa	315,796	275,439	40,357	31,000
Total 1937	607,374	*487,143	*119,906	*57,214
Total 1936 (Revised)	562,892	*451,259	*111,318	*57,344
Increase	44,482 or 8.0 per cent.			

* Not complete for all territories.

ASIA

COUNTRY	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor-cycles
Afghanistan	3,000	500	2,500		
Arabia	2,725	1,690	980	55	23
British Malaya	42,200	31,500	10,700		4,500
Ceylon	27,035	20,224	4,161	2,650	3,008
China	44,750	23,750	13,500	7,500	
Chosen	9,500	2,600	3,900	3,000	1,800
Cyprus	394	168	226		85
French Indo China	17,151	13,263	1,941	1,947	1,456
Hongkong	4,665	3,611	1,054		285
India	173,243	122,438	22,883	27,922	12,593
Iran	12,550	3,900	8,300	350	250
Iraq	7,600	5,100	2,500		168
Japanese Empire	166,000	61,500	70,200	34,300	57,000
Macao	407	229	103	77	
Manchukuo	8,950	4,350	4,600		800
Netherlands East Indies	67,994	47,846	11,568	8,580	12,715
Palestine	7,715	4,700	2,120	895	1,100
Philippine Islands	47,440	30,007	17,433		508
Siam	10,000	5,400	4,100	500	410
Syria	10,380	8,153	1,718	509	733
Trans-Jordan	438	284	116	38	7
Turkey	9,484	3,443	5,317	724	1,000
Total, 1937	673,623	*394,656	*189,920	*89,047	*98,441
Total, 1936 (Revised)	625,718	*381,172	*184,642	*59,904	*92,295
Increase	47,905 or 8 per cent				

*Not complete for all territories

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks and Buses	Motor-cycles
Australia	732,320	506,320	226,000	80,000
Cook Islands	85	44	41	5
Fiji Islands	1,747	1,050	697	107
French Oceania	600	425	175	25
Hawaii	57,915	46,715	11,200	597
New Guinea	602	373	229	36
New Zealand	239,657	190,452	49,205	21,175
Other Oceania	600			
Samoa	287	117	170	
Total, 1937	1,033,613	*745,496	*287,717	*101,945
Total, 1936 (Revised)	972,059	*705,453	*266,006	*99,977
Increase	61,754 or 6 per cent			

*Not complete for all territories

Federal Taxes Levied on Automotive Utilities*

(As of December 31)

Source of Revenue	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Lubricating Oils	\$22,289,625	\$24,843,489	\$28,818,919	\$29,012,547	\$33,681,590
Gasoline	181,125,988	170,109,269	172,262,483	186,321,448	203,025,380
Transportation of oil by pipe line.....	10,237,275	10,008,692	9,256,287	10,423,608	12,304,203
Crude petroleum processed, etc.....	.....	810,695	1,691,117	859,758	967,375
Automobile trucks	3,046,826	5,261,207	6,674,268	8,044,343	8,811,651
Automobiles and motorcycles	22,475,887	31,533,516	42,262,453	56,475,924	64,721,887
Auto parts and accessories	4,443,071	5,885,972	7,019,009	8,747,946	9,619,926
Tires	19,816,533	20,003,544	22,660,695	31,837,511	33,500,198
Inner tubes	4,019,586	4,700,534	5,441,753	6,404,043	6,587,806
Total (all automotive)	\$267,454,791	\$273,156,918	\$296,086,984	\$338,127,128	\$373,220,015
Per cent of all revenue collections .....	.....	9.8	11.0	8.9	6.7
State Taxes					
Gasoline ⁽²⁾	\$519,403,450	\$566,642,000	\$616,851,671	\$686,631,000	\$750,558,341
Registration fees ⁽²⁾	301,932,039	312,929,000	322,481,415	350,752,000	371,467,951
Grand Total Federal and State Taxes ⁽³⁾	\$1,088,790,280	\$1,152,727,918	\$1,235,420,070	\$1,375,510,128	\$1,495,246,307
Average Federal and State tax per motor vehicle ⁽³⁾	\$45.60	\$46.40	\$47.20	\$49.00	\$50.50

(1) From monthly statements of Bureau of Internal Revenue.

(2) 1937 by AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, all others Bureau of Public Roads.

(3) Does not include Personal Property Taxes which for 1936 amounted to approximately \$87,500,000.

* Compiled by National Highway Users Conference.

State Taxes Averaged \$38 Per Motor Vehicle in 1937

STATE	State Tax per Gallon, Cents	State Gasoline Tax Receipts		Per Cent Increase	State Registration Fees		Per Cent Increase	Total State Tax Receipts from Gasoline and Registration Fees		State Taxes per Motor Vehicle	
		1937	1936		1937	1936		1937	1936	1937	1936
Alabama	6	\$13,205,674	\$11,754,000	12.3	\$4,500,000	\$4,101,000	9.8	\$17,705,674	\$15,855,000	\$58.99	\$58.48
Arizona	5	4,318,478	3,841,000	12.3	859,456	1,028,000	-16.4	5,176,934	4,869,000	40.06	42.32
Arkansas	6 1/2	9,890,449	9,155,000	8.0	3,214,330	2,829,000	13.5	13,104,779	11,984,000	56.03	54.52
California	3	46,895,502	42,996,000	9.1	13,086,970	12,056,000	8.0	59,982,472	55,052,000	24.13	23.65
Colorado	4	7,460,845	6,833,000	9.2	2,415,121	2,589,000	7.0	9,875,966	9,422,000	29.19	29.81
Connecticut	3	8,670,191	8,782,000	-1.1	6,527,145	5,957,000	9.6	15,197,336	14,739,000	34.83	37.03
Delaware	4	1,900,000	1,853,000	2.6	1,035,926	1,102,000	-5.8	2,935,926	2,955,000	33.80	49.61
District of Columbia	2	2,719,323	2,382,000	14.1	529,795	963,000	-45.1	3,249,118	3,345,000	17.69	18.44
Florida	7	22,022,889	19,925,000	10.5	5,903,743	5,546,000	6.5	27,926,632	25,471,000	66.31	65.83
Georgia	6	19,303,433	17,493,000	10.2	1,400,062	1,302,000	7.5	20,703,495	18,795,000	46.79	45.71
Idaho	5	4,500,000	3,692,000	22.0	2,475,000	2,175,000	4.1	6,975,000	5,867,000	50.54	44.10
Illinois	3	35,837,928	33,458,000	7.1	20,861,021	19,410,000	7.2	56,698,949	52,868,000	31.90	31.69
Indiana	4	22,959,141	20,695,000	11.0	10,000,000	9,044,000	10.8	32,959,141	29,739,000	34.69	33.07
Iowa	3	13,167,152	12,196,000	8.0	11,917,714	10,793,000	10.8	25,084,866	22,989,000	33.77	31.66
Kansas	3	10,500,000	9,372,000	12.0	3,953,000	3,815,000	3.7	14,453,000	13,187,000	24.43	22.81
Kentucky	5	12,660,450	11,273,000	12.3	3,300,000	4,591,000	-28.0	15,960,450	15,864,000	39.90	42.57
Louisiana	7	15,925,241	12,121,000	31.8	4,655,983	4,112,000	3.2	20,581,224	16,233,000	62.68	52.84
Maine	4	5,549,732	5,202,000	6.8	3,700,000	3,582,000	3.3	9,249,732	8,784,000	46.39	46.17
Maryland	4	9,857,145	8,921,000	10.4	4,428,713	4,744,000	-6.5	14,285,858	13,665,000	37.24	36.20
Massachusetts	3	20,776,337	18,448,000	12.5	6,945,602	6,795,000	2.1	27,721,939	25,243,000	32.72	30.92
Michigan	3	29,375,155	25,735,000	14.2	22,063,964	19,737,000	11.3	51,439,119	45,472,000	34.09	33.10
Minnesota	4	16,332,133	12,133,000	34.8	8,759,757	8,189,000	7.0	25,091,890	20,322,000	30.52	25.93
Mississippi	6	10,140,829	9,062,000	12.0	2,450,488	1,869,000	31.0	12,591,317	10,931,000	56.06	53.72
Missouri	2	12,000,000	11,072,000	8.5	9,407,684	8,988,000	4.8	21,407,684	20,060,000	25.61	24.77
Montana	5	4,591,167	4,455,000	3.0	1,800,000	1,730,000	4.0	6,391,167	6,185,000	36.75	37.00
Nebraska	5	10,873,648	11,218,000	-3.2	2,185,618	2,158,000	1.2	13,059,266	13,376,000	31.48	32.16
Nevada	4	1,182,691	1,080,000	9.6	294,648	279,000	5.8	1,477,339	1,359,000	36.33	35.29
New Hampshire	4	3,336,028	3,180,000	4.9	2,361,845	2,635,000	-6.9	5,697,873	5,815,000	45.84	48.35
New Jersey	3	20,000,000	19,087,000	5.0	18,683,950	17,850,000	4.8	38,683,950	36,937,000	38.89	39.15
New Mexico	5	3,800,000	3,389,000	12.9	1,731,433	1,318,000	31.4	5,531,433	4,707,000	45.45	43.43
New York	4	61,851,455	55,634,000	11.1	48,500,000	46,291,000	5.0	110,351,455	101,925,000	42.41	41.13
North Carolina	6	22,428,464	19,994,000	12.0	9,128,126	7,589,000	20.3	31,556,590	27,583,000	60.62	54.67
North Dakota	3	2,873,278	2,245,000	27.9	1,492,132	1,456,000	2.7	4,365,410	3,701,000	25.20	22.12
Ohio	4	43,500,000	43,450,000	0.1	23,322,829	23,256,000	0.1	66,822,829	66,706,000	35.77	37.53
Oklahoma	4	13,762,432	13,211,000	4.0	4,647,434	4,743,000	-2.0	18,409,866	17,954,000	33.63	33.75
Oregon	5	9,790,801	9,208,000	6.1	3,346,761	2,832,000	18.2	13,137,562	12,040,000	36.45	36.72
Pennsylvania	4	55,719,800	49,364,000	13.0	38,214,342	35,331,000	8.2	93,934,142	84,695,000	46.62	44.87
Rhode Island	3	2,400,000	2,226,000	8.0	2,789,784	2,596,000	7.2	5,189,784	4,822,000	30.73	30.07
South Carolina	6	10,785,089	9,495,000	13.4	1,572,167	1,876,000	-16.1	12,357,256	11,371,000	44.19	45.26
South Dakota	4	4,070,069	4,068,000	.....	1,624,523	1,540,000	5.5	5,694,592	5,608,000	30.82	30.09
Tennessee	7	16,334,187	17,177,000	-4.9	4,055,318	3,706,000	9.5	20,389,505	20,883,000	53.10	56.37
Texas	4	41,497,192	38,467,000	7.9	18,878,777	17,725,000	6.4	60,375,969	56,192,000	41.36	38.12
Utah	4	3,422,710	3,087,000	10.8	974,416	976,000	-0.2	4,397,126	4,063,000	34.72	34.43
Vermont	4	2,508,146	2,277,000	10.2	2,401,542	2,245,000	7.0	4,909,688	4,522,000	56.17	54.27
Virginia	5	16,122,471	14,703,000	9.8	6,021,910	5,737,000	5.0	22,144,381	20,440,000	51.23	50.62
Washington	5	14,500,000	14,336,000	1.2	3,975,870	2,980,000	33.1	18,475,870	17,316,000	34.59	34.62
West Virginia	5	7,253,003	6,803,000	6.8	5,392,279	5,832,000	-7.5	12,645,282	12,635,000	43.61	49.71
Wisconsin	4	19,536,974	17,831,000	9.5	13,084,925	12,213,000	7.0	32,621,899	30,044,000	37.70	36.56
Wyoming	4	2,450,709	2,252,000	9.0	596,848	541,000	10.1	3,047,557	2,793,000	37.25	36.31
Total		\$750,558,341	\$686,631,000	9.2	\$371,467,951	\$350,752,000	5.9	\$1,122,026,292	\$1,037,383,000	*\$37.83	*\$36.92

* With Federal and other taxes this amounts to about \$50.00 in 1937 and \$49.00 in 1936.

World Production of Motor Vehicles

	1935*			1936*			1937**		
	Passenger Cars	Trucks & Buses	Total	Passenger Cars	Trucks & Buses	Total	Passenger Cars	Trucks & Buses	Total§
United States	3,252,244	694,690	3,946,934	3,669,528	784,587	4,454,115	3,915,863	893,652	4,809,515
Canada	135,562	37,315	172,877	128,369	33,790	162,159	152,631	54,369	207,000
Total	3,387,806	732,005	4,119,811	3,797,897	818,377	4,616,274	4,068,494	948,021	5,016,515
Austria	1,788	721	2,509	4,466	809	5,275	750	4,500	5,250
Belgium	463	290	753	60	474	534	.....	.....	500
Czechoslovakia	9,195	783	9,978	11,158	983	12,141	12,000	1,000	13,000
Denmark .....	.....	148	148	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250
France	156,010	23,260	179,270	178,354	23,383	201,737	180,000	20,000	200,000
Germany	201,438	41,496	242,934	240,292	57,220	297,512	260,000	50,000	310,000
Hungary .....	.....	111	111	.....	465	465	.....	.....	500
Italy	40,236	4,972	45,208	40,000	5,000	45,000	60,000	10,000	70,000
Japan	5,020	1,780	6,800	3,460	6,172	9,632	.....	.....	20,000
Poland	488	300	788	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,000	1,000	2,000
Soviet Russia	19,200	77,800	97,000	9,900	128,500	138,400	18,000	182,000	200,000
Spain	96	495	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	790	2,614	3,404	875	3,576	4,451	.....	.....	4,500
Switzerland .....	.....	460	460	6	290	296	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom† ..	325,194	91,721	416,915	367,142	114,305	481,447	389,633	118,116	507,749
Total (Foreign) ..	759,918	246,951	1,006,869	856,913	342,627	1,199,540	1,921,383	1,386,616	1,333,749
World Total.....	4,147,724	978,956	5,126,680	4,654,810	1,161,004	5,815,814	4,989,877	1,334,637	6,350,264

† For fiscal year ending Sept. 30 ‡ Not complete for all territories. **The American Automobile (Overseas Edition).

§ Miscellaneous total is 2,500. * Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Automotive Division.

Wholesale Values of Production

(U. S. and Canada)

Year	Passenger Cars		Trucks		Cars and Trucks	
	Units*	Value	Units†	Value	Units	Value
1912	356,000	\$335,000,000	22,000	\$43,000,000	378,000	\$378,000,000
1913	461,500	399,902,000	23,500	44,000,000	485,000	443,902,000
1914	543,679	413,859,000	25,375	45,098,464	569,054	458,957,843
1915	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000
1916	1,525,578	921,378,000	92,130	161,000,000	1,617,708	1,082,378,000
1917	1,745,792	1,053,505,781	128,157	220,982,668	1,873,949	1,274,488,499
1918	943,436	601,937,925	227,250	434,168,992	1,170,686	1,236,106,917
1919	1,657,652	1,461,788,925	275,943	423,326,621	1,933,595	1,885,112,546
1920	1,905,580	1,809,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373
1921	1,518,061	1,091,752,452	164,304	169,914,098	1,682,365	1,261,666,550
1922	2,369,089	1,561,740,645	277,140	231,282,063	2,646,229	1,793,022,708
1923	3,753,945	2,274,554,488	426,505	317,478,940	4,180,450	2,592,033,428
1924	3,303,646	2,040,706,519	434,140	326,706,496	3,737,786	2,367,413,015
1925	3,870,744	2,544,528,799	557,056	470,634,763	4,427,800	3,015,163,562
1926	3,948,843	2,746,064,722	556,818	468,752,769	4,505,661	3,214,817,491
1927	3,083,360	2,265,633,102	497,020	435,072,641	3,580,380	2,700,705,743
1928	4,012,158	2,703,753,500	588,983	459,045,380	4,601,141	3,162,798,880
1929	4,794,898	2,981,141,842	826,811	595,504,039	5,621,709	3,576,645,881
1930	2,910,187	1,720,652,104	599,991	405,949,915	3,510,178	2,126,602,019
1931	2,038,183	1,153,907,947	434,176	272,748,305	2,472,359	1,426,656,252
1932	1,186,209	650,781,297	245,285	142,264,003	1,431,494	793,045,300
1933	1,627,367	795,304,760	358,614	192,131,509	1,985,981	987,436,269
1934	2,270,566	1,204,376,351	599,397	332,913,985	2,869,963	1,537,290,336
1935	3,387,806	1,788,635,180	732,005	399,211,522	4,119,811	2,187,846,702
1936	3,797,897	2,092,460,475	818,377	481,961,420	4,616,274	2,574,421,895
1937	4,068,494	2,280,390,887	948,021	545,235,318	5,016,515	2,825,626,205

* Includes Taxicabs.

† Includes Buses.

Foreign Production Up 11 Per Cent Over 1936

These figures do not include American cars assembled in European plants.

	Motor Vehicles
1924	334,500
1925	460,678
1926	529,343
1927	578,201
1928	589,900
1929	650,000
1930	583,107
1931	576,289
1932	545,469
1933	689,666
1934	865,878
1935	1,006,869
1936	1,199,540
1937*	1,333,749

* The American Automobile (Overseas Edition).

† Partly estimated.

Passenger Car Production

(U. S. and Canada)

Division by wholesale price classes

	Units					Per Cent of Total				
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937*	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Under \$500 ...	1,316,341	1,443,357	1,787,171	1,919,618	1,638,471	80.89	63.57	52.75	50.55	40.27
\$501-\$750	237,099	715,989	1,444,529	1,677,558	2,128,471	14.57	31.53	42.64	44.17	52.32
\$751-\$1,000 ...	32,610	66,223	110,813	143,269	254,737	2.00	2.92	3.27	3.77	6.26
\$1,001-\$1,500 ..	20,125	27,576	28,736	39,997	30,720	1.24	1.21	.85	1.05	.75
\$1,501-\$2,000 ..	10,409	8,391	8,716	11,545	11,633	.64	.37	.26	.30	.29
\$2,001-\$3,000 ..	8,725	6,879	5,413	4,326	4,052	.54	.31	.16	.11	.10
\$3,001 and over	2,052	2,151	2,428	1,584	410	.12	.09	.07	.05	.01
Total	1,627,361	2,270,566	3,387,806	3,797,897	4,068,494	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Partly estimated.

GM Produced 40 Per Cent of All Passenger Cars in 1937

(U. S. and Canada)

	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Chrysler Motors	211,670	17.8	409,970	25.2	528,230	23.3	767,060	22.6	953,620	25.1	1,016,880	25.0
Ford and Lincoln	345,735	29.2	377,966	23.2	623,271	27.5	989,642	29.2	858,506	22.6	938,509	23.1
General Motors Corporation	448,193	37.8	671,880	41.3	902,324	39.7	1,324,404	39.1	1,599,777	42.1	1,644,760	40.4
All Others	180,611	15.2	167,545	10.3	216,341	9.5	306,700	9.1	385,994	10.2	468,345	11.5
Total	1,186,209	100.0	1,627,361	100.0	2,270,566	100.0	3,387,806	100.0	3,797,897	100.0	4,068,494	100.0

Monthly Motor Vehicle Production

(U. S. and Canada)

Passenger Cars

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	209,902	212,244	354,773	242,672	142,869	101,915	112,754	117,700	235,806	308,589	324,334	January
February	277,376	301,320	431,755	293,036	187,948	98,604	93,153	193,875	287,142	234,872	310,809	February
March	363,595	386,510	546,489	348,087	241,727	106,003	103,396	291,546	377,374	357,068	423,006	March
April	377,713	384,778	571,956	393,804	300,960	126,597	156,712	303,806	407,721	436,576	452,907	April
May	378,921	404,444	541,310	382,619	282,096	165,025	188,675	290,268	322,485	401,139	443,412	May
June	296,035	381,026	469,260	298,130	215,979	166,646	213,602	272,090	306,300	388,183	429,313	June
July	246,530	357,682	439,598	230,761	187,324	101,478	196,587	231,501	263,715	379,823	372,916	July
August	285,724	422,996	452,857	190,864	158,851	79,073	196,333	190,825	186,133	212,140	317,270	August
September	235,124	374,276	375,046	182,049	111,336	66,489	161,734	129,251	59,499	92,324	120,567	September
October	189,278	351,899	328,205	117,014	59,176	37,468	107,593	86,128	220,113	194,690	308,040	October
November	114,865	223,896	176,629	104,668	49,996	49,201	43,868	50,072	347,630	351,171	309,121	November
December	108,277	211,087	96,920	126,483	99,921	87,710	52,954	113,504	353,688	441,322	258,769	December
Total	3,083,360	4,012,158	4,794,898	2,910,187	2,038,183	1,186,209	1,627,361	2,270,566	3,387,806	3,797,897	4,068,494	Total

Motor Trucks

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	44,382	27,947	57,765	40,938	35,475	21,180	19,429	44,870	64,529	68,655	75,300	January
February	46,014	34,960	65,950	52,925	41,863	24,291	15,592	44,952	63,204	65,938	72,889	February
March	54,168	44,273	79,587	69,031	47,671	21,274	18,506	61,068	70,520	81,875	96,171	March
April	53,280	49,537	91,855	74,477	53,138	28,539	27,975	67,532	69,338	91,049	100,506	April
May	52,435	55,261	94,940	62,080	47,805	27,491	35,132	60,348	59,324	79,379	96,945	May
June	46,990	44,169	96,164	51,466	41,496	23,572	43,446	48,292	65,785	81,185	91,826	June
July	33,853	59,630	78,703	44,960	35,366	15,137	39,310	44,546	61,582	71,383	83,993	July
August	36,796	69,547	59,985	43,296	32,890	15,319	42,601	53,890	58,942	63,794	87,794	August
September	36,448	62,231	54,663	46,557	31,876	20,003	35,874	46,335	33,229	47,496	55,023	September
October	39,152	63,921	66,235	41,928	22,406	14,157	30,772	49,643	60,203	35,359	31,939	October
November	26,102	45,013	50,368	37,493	20,118	12,560	19,106	35,107	60,720	54,628	67,516	November
December	26,400	32,454	28,582	34,840	24,052	21,782	30,801	42,614	64,629	77,636	88,117	December
Total	497,020	588,983	826,817	599,991	434,176	245,285	358,548	599,397	732,005	818,377	948,021	Total

Passenger Cars and Trucks

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	254,284	240,191	422,538	283,610	178,344	123,075	132,183	162,570	300,335	377,244	399,634	January
February	323,390	338,300	497,705	345,961	229,611	122,895	108,745	238,827	350,346	300,810	383,696	February
March	417,763	430,783	626,076	417,118	289,386	127,277	121,904	352,614	447,894	438,943	519,177	March
April	430,993	434,315	663,811	468,281	354,098	155,136	184,687	371,338	477,059	527,625	553,415	April
May	431,356	459,725	636,250	444,699	329,901	192,518	223,807	350,616	361,809	480,518	540,357	May
June	343,025	425,195	567,424	349,596	257,475	190,218	257,050	320,382	372,065	469,368	521,139	June
July	280,383	417,312	518,301	275,721	222,710	116,615	235,897	276,047	345,297	451,206	456,909	July
August	322,520	492,543	512,842	234,160	191,741	94,392	238,934	244,715	245,075	275,934	405,064	August
September	271,572	436,507	429,729	228,606	143,212	86,492	197,608	175,586	92,728	139,820	175,620	September
October	227,430	415,620	394,540	158,942	81,582	51,625	138,365	135,771	280,316	230,049	337,879	October
November	140,987	268,909	228,997	142,161	70,114	61,761	62,974	85,179	408,550	405,799	376,637	November
December	136,677	243,541	125,502	161,323	123,973	109,492	83,755	156,318	418,317	518,958	346,886	December
Total	3,580,380	4,601,141	5,621,715	3,510,178	2,472,359	1,431,494	1,985,909	2,869,963	4,119,811	4,616,274	5,016,515	Total

Figures from U. S. Census Bureau (includes overseas assemblies of motor vehicles of American make) and Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Truck Production by Capacities

(U. S. and Canada)

Truck Tonnage	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
¾ ton or less	109,220	25.2	79,127	32.3	98,928	27.6	172,089	28.6	249,957	34.1	316,208	38.6	389,648	41.1
1 ton and less than 1½	4,899	1.1	1,618	.6	893	.2	2,341	.4	2,259	.3	9,686	1.1	20,761	2.2
1½ ton and less than 2	289,418	66.6	144,113	58.8	229,238	63.7	376,475	62.9	420,597	57.5	423,503	52.0	461,018	48.6
2 ton and less than 2½	8,516	2.0	7,620	3.1	15,866	4.4	25,995	4.3	28,950	4.0	30,637	3.7	23,512	2.5
2½ ton and less than 3½	11,516	2.7	6,006	2.4	7,728	2.2	11,136	1.9	10,465	1.4	12,309	1.5	19,090	2.0
3½ ton and less than 5	4,532	1.0	2,689	1.1	2,859	.8	4,752	.8	3,612	.5	4,621	.5	6,357	.7
5 ton	906	0.2	1,407	.6	580	.2	1,219	.2						
Over 5 ton and special types	5,169	1.2	2,705	1.1	3,356	.9	5,390	.9	16,165	2.2	21,413	2.6	27,635	2.9
Total	434,176	100.0	245,285	100.0	358,548	100.0	599,397	100.0	732,005	100.0	818,377	100.0	948,021	100.0

* Partly estimated.

New Vehicle

New Passenger Car Registrations

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Auburn	17,850	11,270	29,536	11,646	5,038	5,536	5,163	1,848	146
Austin		4,354	2,941		3,675	1,057			
Buick	*172,307	*122,656	90,873	49,708	43,809	63,067	87,635	160,687	204,920
Cadillac	14,936	12,078	11,136	6,269	3,903	4,899	6,692	11,766	11,188
Chevrolet	780,011	618,884	583,429	322,860	474,493	534,906	656,698	930,250	767,870
Chrysler	84,518	60,908	52,650	26,016	28,677	28,052	40,536	58,698	91,500
Continental					3,310	953			
Cord	799	1,879	1,416	335				1,174	1,147
DeSoto	59,614	35,267	28,430	25,311	21,260	11,447	26,952	45,088	74,330
DeVaux			4,808	1,358					
Dodge	115,773	64,105	53,090	28,111	86,062	90,139	178,770	248,518	255,204
Durant	47,715	21,440	7,229	1,135					
Ford	1,310,135	1,055,097	528,581	258,927	311,113	530,528	826,519	748,554	765,815
Franklin	10,704	7,482	3,881	1,829	1,329	360			
Graham	60,487	30,140	19,209	12,858	10,128	12,887	15,965	16,439	13,964
Hudson	62,692	30,466	19,189	8,641	2,946	19,307	21,587	20,825	15,807
Hupmobile	44,337	24,307	17,427	10,794	6,726	6,566	7,450	1,556	400
La Fayette					9,301	17,445			
La Salle	20,290	11,262	6,883	3,848	3,709	5,182	11,775	13,992	28,806
Lincoln	6,151	4,356	3,466	3,179	2,112	2,061	2,370	15,567	25,226
Marmon	*22,323	*12,369	5,687	1,365	86				
Nash	105,146	51,086	39,366	20,233	11,353	14,315	17,739	*43,070	70,481
Oakland	31,830	21,648	12,985						
Oldsmobile	*93,483	*50,510	*46,983	24,128	35,295	71,676	149,375	178,488	187,704
Packard	44,634	28,318	16,256	11,058	9,081	6,552	37,653	68,772	95,239
Pierce-Arrow	8,386	6,795	4,522	2,692	2,152	1,740	875	787	170
Plymouth	84,969	64,301	94,289	111,926	249,667	302,557	382,985	499,580	461,513
Pontiac	158,272	68,389	73,148	47,926	85,348	72,645	140,122	171,669	212,256
Reo	17,319	11,450	6,762	3,870	3,623	3,854	3,894	3,146	
Rockne			2	16,966	14,554				
Studebaker	82,839	56,526	46,533	25,002	21,688	41,560	39,573	67,835	69,863
Terraplane (Essex)	191,331	63,338	42,545	28,778	35,831	40,510	53,838	76,471	74,053
Willys-Whippet	162,366	51,687	42,936	22,483	15,314	6,576	10,439	12,423	51,202
Willys-Knight	37,343	14,079	8,405	3,415	353				
Miscellaneous	31,646	9,532	3,548	3,732	1,159	324	1,858	5,294	1,449
Total	3,880,246	2,625,979	1,908,141	1,096,399	1,493,794	1,888,557	2,743,908	3,404,497	3,480,253

By Manufacturing Groups

Chrysler Corp.	344,874	224,581	228,459	191,364	385,666	432,195	629,243	851,884	882,547
Ford Motor Co.	1,316,286	1,059,453	552,047	262,106	313,225	532,589	828,889	764,121	791,041
General Motors	1,271,129	905,427	825,437	454,739	646,556	752,375	1,052,297	1,466,852	1,412,744
All Others	947,917	436,518	322,198	98,190	148,347	171,398	233,479	321,640	393,921

† Data from R. L. Polk & Co., except Wisconsin, which is estimated for last six months of 1937.

In Percentage of Total by Makes

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Auburn	.46	.43	1.55	1.06	.34	.29	.19	.05	
Austin		.17	.15		.25	.06			
Buick	4.44	4.67	4.76	4.53	2.93	3.34	3.19	4.72	5.89
Cadillac	.38	.46	.58	.57	.26	.26	.24	.35	.32
Chevrolet	20.10	23.57	30.59	29.46	31.77	28.32	23.93	27.33	22.06
Chrysler	2.18	2.32	2.76	2.37	1.92	1.49	1.48	1.72	2.63
Continental					.22	.05			
Cord	.02	.07	.07	.03				.03	.03
DeSoto	1.54	1.34	1.49	2.31	1.42	.61	.98	1.32	2.14
DeVaux			.25	.12					
Dodge	2.98	2.44	2.78	2.56	5.75	4.77	6.52	7.30	7.33
Durant	1.23	.82	.38	.10					
Ford	33.76	40.18	27.70	23.62	20.83	28.09	30.12	21.99	22.01
Franklin	.28	.28	.20	.17	.09	.02			
Graham	1.56	1.15	1.01	1.17	.68	.68	.58	.48	.40
Hudson	1.62	1.16	1.01	.79	.20	1.02	.79	.61	.45
Hupmobile	1.14	.93	.91	.98	.45	.35	.27	.05	.01
La Fayette						.49	.64		
La Salle	.52	.43	.36	.35	.25	.27	.43	.41	.83
Lincoln	.16	.17	.18	.29	.14	.11	.09	.46	.72
Marmon	.58	.47	.30	.12	.01				
Nash	2.71	1.95	2.06	1.85	.76	.76	.65	1.27	2.03
Oakland	.82	.82	.68						
Oldsmobile	2.41	1.92	2.46	2.20	2.36	3.80	5.44	5.25	5.39
Packard	1.15	1.08	.85	1.01	.61	.35	1.37	2.02	2.74
Pierce-Arrow	.22	.26	.24	.25	.14	.09	.03	.02	
Plymouth	2.19	2.45	4.94	10.21	16.71	16.02	13.96	14.68	13.26
Pontiac	4.08	2.60	3.83	4.37	5.71	3.85	5.11	5.64	6.10
Reo	.45	.44	.35	.35	.24	.20	.14	.09	
Rockne				1.55	.97				
Studebaker	2.13	2.15	2.44	2.28	1.45	2.20	1.44	1.99	2.01
Terraplane (Essex)	4.93	2.41	2.23	2.62	2.40	2.15	1.96	2.30	2.13
Willys-Whippet	4.18	1.97	2.25	2.05	1.03	.35	.38	.36	1.47
Willys-Knight	.96	.54	.44	.31	.02				
Miscellaneous	.82	.35	.20	.35	.08	.01	.07	.16	.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

By Manufacturing Groups

Chrysler Corp.	8.89	8.55	11.97	17.45	25.82	22.89	22.93	25.02	25.36
Ford Motor Co.	33.92	40.34	27.88	23.91	20.97	28.20	30.21	22.44	22.73
General Motors	32.75	34.48	43.26	41.48	43.28	39.84	38.35	43.09	40.59
All Others	24.44	16.63	16.89	17.16	9.93	9.07	8.51	9.45	11.32

*1929-1930
Buick includes Marquette.
Marmon includes Roosevelt.
Oldsmobile includes Viking.

*1931
Oldsmobile includes Viking.

*1936
Nash includes La Fayette for 10 months.

Registrations

1937 New Truck Registrations Make New Record†

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Autocar	2,941	2,009	1,748	1,015	1,127	1,139	1,001	1,451	2,185
Brockway	4,533*	3,780*	1,685*	752	875	1,213	1,245	1,695	1,593
Chevrolet	160,892	118,253	99,600	60,784	99,880	157,507	167,129	204,344	183,673
Diamond T	3,590	2,888	2,483	2,250	4,139	5,440	6,454	8,750	8,173
Dodge	28,567	15,558	13,518	8,744	28,034	48,252	61,488	85,295	64,123
Federal	2,853	2,095	1,523	1,167	1,360	1,962	2,190	2,930	2,336
Ford	223,405	197,216	138,854	66,937	62,397	128,250	185,848	177,244	189,271
G. M. C.	14,248	9,004	6,919	6,359	6,602	10,449	11,442	26,980	43,516
Indiana				957	1,252	729	862	1,705	1,338
International	31,434	23,703	21,073	15,752	26,658	31,555	53,471	71,958	76,310
Mack	6,823	4,943	2,945	1,425	1,652	1,830	1,515	4,226	5,493
Plymouth							660	2,420	13,671
Reo	12,894	6,427	5,166	3,187	3,042	5,035	5,101	4,227	4,234
Sterling	1,577	1,224	739	227	108	134	174	277	309
Stewart	2,163	2,315	1,394	867	684	736	880	1,280	1,137
Studebaker	1,661	1,518	3,495	2,430	2,407†	1,697	2,100	3,279	5,093
Terraplane							638	1,905	4,785
White	6,121	4,395	2,561	2,138	1,384	3,963	3,304	5,757	5,941
Willys	6,536	4,264	3,131	1,132	233	25	2,280	2,441	1,111
All Others	16,819	11,107	7,050	4,290	4,035	3,970	2,901	3,480	3,848
Total	527,057	410,699	313,884	180,413	245,869	403,886	510,683	611,644	618,140

*—Includes Indiana. †—Includes Rockne. ‡—Data from R. L. Polk & Co., except Wisconsin which is estimated for last six months of 1937.

New Motor Vehicle Registration by States*

	Total New Motor Vehicles			Per Cent of Total			Passenger Cars			Trucks		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Alabama	39,332	48,385	47,810	1.21	1.21	1.17	29,407	35,198	34,936	9,925	13,187	12,874
Arizona	12,820	16,268	16,221	.39	.41	.40	9,694	12,758	12,562	3,126	3,510	3,659
Arkansas	25,211	29,097	30,629	.77	.72	.75	17,828	19,612	19,793	7,383	9,485	10,836
California	225,910	289,911	282,976	6.94	7.22	6.90	196,967	256,255	246,075	28,943	33,656	36,901
Colorado	32,141	44,781	40,916	.99	1.11	1.00	26,055	35,721	32,505	6,086	9,060	8,411
Connecticut	47,323	59,582	59,035	1.45	1.48	1.44	40,005	51,342	51,268	7,318	8,240	7,767
Delaware	8,544	10,200	11,630	.26	.25	.28	7,119	8,477	9,748	1,425	1,723	1,882
District of Columbia	31,501	35,727	31,116	.97	.89	.76	29,009	32,787	28,259	2,492	2,940	2,857
Florida	40,750	48,400	54,167	1.25	1.21	1.32	32,476	38,988	43,445	8,274	9,412	10,722
Georgia	49,157	56,522	61,821	1.51	1.41	1.51	38,270	43,581	48,823	10,887	12,941	12,998
Idaho	15,088	19,377	18,593	.46	.48	.45	11,084	14,438	14,139	4,004	4,939	4,454
Illinois	205,608	267,261	280,656	6.32	6.65	6.85	182,202	236,138	250,205	23,406	31,123	30,451
Indiana	109,038	136,307	142,240	3.35	3.39	3.47	91,029	116,280	123,971	18,009	20,027	18,269
Iowa	81,709	84,882	80,645	2.51	2.11	1.97	68,955	71,883	68,196	12,754	12,999	12,449
Kansas	59,270	65,500	68,724	1.82	1.63	1.68	49,665	54,094	56,315	9,605	11,406	12,409
Kentucky	44,851	50,979	52,988	1.38	1.27	1.29	35,762	40,109	41,391	9,089	10,870	11,597
Louisiana	36,480	47,224	44,195	1.12	1.18	1.08	29,279	37,471	34,084	7,201	9,753	10,111
Maine	17,215	23,227	25,706	.53	.58	.63	13,111	17,890	20,048	4,104	5,337	5,658
Maryland	47,785	51,610	54,134	1.47	1.29	1.32	41,128	44,228	46,371	6,657	7,382	7,763
Massachusetts	100,087	132,611	131,838	3.08	3.31	3.22	85,573	117,261	115,603	14,514	15,350	16,235
Michigan	203,708	251,808	265,705	6.26	6.27	6.48	182,604	226,968	241,156	21,104	24,840	24,549
Minnesota	78,198	95,917	96,429	2.40	2.39	2.35	65,458	81,773	82,874	12,740	14,144	13,555
Mississippi	25,799	35,373	33,822	.79	.88	.83	19,226	25,006	22,646	6,573	10,367	11,176
Missouri	91,115	107,829	109,135	2.80	2.68	2.66	74,915	87,687	89,965	16,200	20,142	19,170
Montana	23,344	26,675	23,106	.72	.66	.56	17,405	20,745	18,062	5,939	5,930	5,044
Nebraska	40,524	44,691	39,845	1.25	1.11	.97	34,227	37,695	33,640	6,297	6,996	6,205
Nevada	4,553	6,465	5,934	.14	.16	.14	3,547	5,255	4,767	1,006	1,210	1,167
New Hampshire	12,478	15,454	15,983	.38	.38	.39	9,988	12,258	12,961	2,490	3,196	3,022
New Jersey	99,214	128,672	140,549	3.05	3.21	3.43	86,049	111,737	122,103	13,165	16,935	18,446
New Mexico	12,369	15,426	15,870	.38	.38	.39	8,311	10,881	10,781	4,058	4,545	5,089
New York	278,310	342,482	371,873	8.55	8.53	9.07	242,505	303,323	329,951	35,805	39,159	41,922
North Carolina	69,825	63,650	71,032	2.15	1.58	1.73	55,990	49,364	55,341	13,835	14,286	15,691
North Dakota	15,756	13,775	15,253	.48	.34	.37	12,612	11,095	12,060	3,144	2,680	3,193
Ohio	203,160	274,893	278,632	6.24	6.84	6.80	180,388	244,865	250,192	22,772	30,028	28,440
Oklahoma	64,884	71,342	66,282	1.99	1.78	1.62	53,116	56,605	51,580	11,768	14,737	14,702
Oregon	31,713	48,510	43,774	.97	1.21	1.07	25,749	40,460	35,915	5,964	6,050	7,859
Pennsylvania	234,033	315,200	333,059	7.19	7.85	8.13	201,936	273,261	293,909	32,097	41,919	39,150
Rhode Island	16,898	21,903	23,249	.52	.55	.57	14,810	19,309	20,500	2,088	2,594	2,749
South Carolina	28,900	30,111	34,216	.89	.75	.83	23,419	24,020	26,959	5,481	6,091	7,257
South Dakota	16,551	16,518	15,367	.51	.41	.38	13,531	13,556	12,726	3,020	2,862	2,639
Tennessee	47,965	53,021	53,119	1.47	1.32	1.30	38,447	41,959	42,320	9,518	11,062	10,739
Texas	171,163	196,898	190,998	5.26	4.91	4.66	158,726	157,995	150,093	32,437	38,903	40,905
Utah	14,323	17,969	17,656	.44	.45	.43	10,825	14,398	14,358	3,498	3,571	3,288
Vermont	9,581	10,721	11,243	.29	.27	.27	7,167	8,413	8,799	2,394	2,308	2,444
Virginia	57,215	63,250	63,696	1.76	1.57	1.55	45,813	50,346	50,768	11,402	12,904	12,926
Washington	45,761	65,124	59,921	1.41	1.62	1.46	36,685	54,458	49,699	9,076	10,666	10,222
West Virginia	32,729	46,453	44,948	1.01	1.16	1.10	26,083	37,272	35,679	6,646	9,181	9,269
Wisconsin	85,686	105,806	110,042	2.63	2.63	2.69	72,568	89,569	93,742	13,118	16,237	16,300
Wyoming	9,376	12,354	11,595	.29	.31	.28	7,170	9,693	8,966	2,206	2,661	2,627
Total	3,254,591	4,016,141	4,098,393	100.00	100.00	100.00	2,743,908	3,404,497	3,480,253	510,683	611,644	618,140

* Data from R. L. Polk & Co., except Wisconsin which is estimated for last six months of 1937.

U. S. New Car Registrations and Estimated Dollar Volume

By Months

Month	1934			1935			1936			1937		
	Units†	Dollar* Volume	Average Price per Car	Units†	Dollar* Volume	Average Price per Car	Units†	Dollar* Volume	Average Price per Car	Units†	Dollar† Volume	Average Price per Car
January	61,195	\$43,500,000	\$711	136,527	\$96,400,000	\$706	215,771	\$149,100,000	\$691	280,350	\$222,300,000	\$788
February	94,867	65,200,000	687	170,526	119,300,000	700	176,646	120,900,000	684	214,834	167,800,000	781
March	173,264	120,800,000	697	261,421	182,600,000	698	301,256	207,900,000	690	363,477	286,200,000	787
April	220,868	161,500,000	731	319,590	225,400,000	705	397,103	275,700,000	694	385,187	305,300,000	793
May	219,142	156,800,000	716	293,149	199,900,000	682	391,642	271,100,000	692	391,608	309,900,000	791
June	223,624	158,900,000	711	280,309	190,900,000	681	368,469	253,500,000	688	360,159	285,100,000	792
July	228,734	156,000,000	682	285,161	192,500,000	675	356,815	244,600,000	686	365,783	288,200,000	788
August	193,805	131,100,000	676	233,820	157,700,000	674	262,709	181,800,000	692	307,285	244,600,000	796
September	146,898	99,300,000	676	157,071	107,000,000	681	208,517	143,800,000	689	231,851	187,600,000	809
October	140,858	88,100,000	625	147,801	106,700,000	722	170,959	122,000,000	713	202,471	168,000,000	830
November	107,616	69,800,000	649	219,710	152,100,000	692	222,787	162,700,000	730	196,133	176,200,000	898
December	75,490	47,600,000	631	237,161	164,600,000	694	326,897	236,900,000	725	179,687	157,900,000	879
Total	1,886,361	\$1,298,600,000	\$688	2,742,246	\$1,895,100,000	\$691	3,399,271	\$2,370,000,000	\$697	3,478,825	\$2,799,100,000	\$805

† The difference between the number of units shown here and those for new car registrations by years is due to the cars grouped under "Miscellaneous" of which no account is taken in these calculations.

* All calculations are based on list price F.O.B. factory of the five-passenger, four-door sedan in conjunction with new car registrations of each model.

† These data are not comparable with previous years as during 1937 "Delivered Price at Factory" was used in place of the "List Price F.O.B. Factory" of former years.

U. S. Sales of New Cars and Trucks by Months for 11 Years*

U. S. New Passenger Car Registrations

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	174,638	136,071	219,760	180,094	126,776	87,493	79,821	61,242	136,635	215,775	280,606	January
February	179,920	165,537	235,590	211,645	134,133	82,813	69,464	94,887	170,615	176,651	214,970	February
March	260,134	254,214	377,802	298,824	200,841	92,192	78,741	173,287	261,477	301,239	363,570	March
April	329,687	332,056	481,675	357,064	265,732	121,093	119,909	223,050	319,650	397,186	385,277	April
May	317,932	351,459	454,132	345,031	247,727	131,282	160,242	219,225	293,199	392,744	391,697	May
June	268,066	317,069	386,398	260,861	201,911	148,752	174,190	223,864	280,360	369,422	360,236	June
July	250,315	324,120	432,503	254,098	194,322	104,188	185,680	229,006	285,178	357,490	365,843	July
August	245,961	329,674	376,886	203,737	155,744	93,457	178,661	193,198	233,851	262,912	307,393	August
September	187,678	271,821	304,452	175,286	124,903	81,893	157,976	146,931	157,098	208,896	232,000	September
October	185,383	284,939	288,697	150,219	102,659	63,195	136,326	140,937	148,389	171,397	202,591	October
November	134,635	211,736	183,756	93,066	75,829	44,358	94,180	107,574	220,262	223,732	196,250	November
December	89,189	160,883	138,555	96,054	77,564	45,683	56,624	75,356	237,194	327,053	179,820	December
Total	2,623,538	3,139,579	3,880,206	2,625,979	1,908,141	1,096,399	1,493,794	1,888,557	2,743,908	3,404,497	3,480,253	Total

U. S. New Truck Registrations

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	27,567	16,431	29,900	30,236	24,415	14,776	11,709	22,903	34,759	43,760	47,609	January
February	28,437	17,510	32,637	31,880	23,466	14,558	9,707	24,476	34,797	40,301	41,815	February
March	33,539	24,698	46,368	42,199	30,609	16,874	9,934	33,884	41,511	52,428	60,291	March
April	37,264	30,272	56,299	47,029	36,848	17,784	17,301	38,882	46,785	64,956	67,882	April
May	33,966	32,468	52,674	43,286	33,496	18,696	20,925	39,831	47,968	62,183	65,857	May
June	28,495	29,155	45,114	33,531	28,496	17,876	23,254	34,768	48,243	56,851	58,626	June
July	28,359	31,844	57,943	39,904	30,102	14,731	30,642	37,490	51,243	63,695	61,497	July
August	28,156	36,753	52,557	33,787	27,070	15,081	28,799	40,790	50,355	59,222	60,726	August
September	24,436	35,135	46,560	33,933	25,967	14,967	31,269	37,225	41,390	54,611	54,602	September
October	27,231	40,890	49,899	34,237	24,685	15,156	28,058	40,876	37,439	41,220	40,426	October
November	18,834	27,491	33,631	22,012	15,553	10,392	18,691	28,689	36,935	30,255	27,460	November
December	11,681	18,476	23,275	18,665	13,177	9,522	15,680	24,070	39,258	42,162	31,349	December
Total	327,965	341,123	527,057	410,699	313,884	180,413	245,869	403,886	510,683	611,644	618,140	Total

Total U. S. New Passenger Car and Truck Registrations

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
January	202,205	152,502	249,660	210,330	151,191	102,269	91,530	84,145	171,394	259,535	328,215	January
February	208,357	183,047	268,227	243,525	157,599	97,371	79,171	119,363	205,412	218,952	256,785	February
March	293,673	278,912	424,170	341,023	231,450	109,066	88,675	207,171	302,888	353,667	423,861	March
April	366,951	382,328	537,974	404,093	302,580	138,877	137,210	261,932	366,435	482,142	453,159	April
May	351,898	383,927	507,006	388,317	281,223	149,978	181,167	259,056	341,167	454,927	457,554	May
June	296,561	346,224	431,512	294,392	230,407	166,628	197,444	258,632	328,603	426,273	418,862	June
July	278,674	355,964	490,446	294,002	224,424	118,919	216,302	266,496	336,421	421,185	427,340	July
August	274,117	366,427	429,443	237,524	182,814	108,538	207,460	283,988	284,206	322,134	368,119	August
September	212,114	306,956	351,012	209,219	150,870	96,860	189,245	184,156	198,488	263,507	286,602	September
October	212,614	325,829	338,596	184,456	127,344	78,351	164,384	181,815	185,828	212,617	243,017	October
November	153,469	239,227	217,387	115,078	91,382	54,750	112,871	136,263	257,197	253,987	223,710	November
December	100,870	179,359	161,830	114,719	90,741	55,205	74,204	99,426	276,452	369,215	211,169	December
Total	2,951,503	3,480,702	4,407,263	3,036,678	2,222,025	1,276,812	1,739,663	2,292,443	3,254,591	4,016,141	4,098,393	Total

* Figures from R. L. Polk & Co., except Wisconsin which is estimated for last six months of 1937.

February 26, 1938

Automotive Industries

3,300,000 Motor Vehicles Scrapped in 1937

	U. S. Production	U. S. Net Export	U. S. Domestic Market	U. S. Registrations	Unadjusted Scrapped	Total Scrapped
1922....	2,544,176	126,589	2,417,587	12,239,853	642,449	794,957
1923....	4,034,012	234,224	3,799,788	15,092,177	947,464	877,143
1924....	3,602,540	292,522	3,310,018	17,595,373	806,822	1,151,381
1925....	4,265,830	427,989	3,837,841	19,937,274	1,495,940	1,670,335
1926....	4,300,930	392,080	3,908,850	22,001,393	1,844,731	1,824,228
1927....	3,401,326	465,749	2,935,577	23,133,243	1,803,727	2,110,219
1928....	4,358,759	582,165	3,776,594	24,493,124	2,416,713	2,516,873
1929....	5,358,420	733,066	4,625,354	26,501,443	2,617,035	2,706,192
1930....	3,355,986	405,006	2,950,980	26,657,072	2,795,351	2,803,718
1931....	2,389,730	240,821	2,148,909	25,993,896	2,812,085	2,857,569
1932....	1,370,678	119,699	1,250,979	24,341,822	2,903,053	2,569,475
1933....	1,920,057	176,049	1,744,008	23,849,932	2,235,898	1,823,270
1934....	2,753,111	310,933	2,442,178	24,881,467	1,410,643	1,583,967
1935....	3,946,954	280,638	3,666,316	26,225,757	2,322,026	2,310,614
1936....	4,454,115	293,791	4,160,324	28,091,709	2,294,368	2,566,975
1937....	4,809,515	406,795	4,402,720	29,654,847	2,839,582	*3,300,000

* Estimated.

Calculated by use of method devised by Oscar Pearson of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, though Automotive Industries count of motor vehicle registrations was used in place of those used by Mr. Pearson.

Gasoline Prices 1919-1937†

Average 50 Representative Cities in the United States

	Cents per Gallon		
	Service Station (ex. Tax)	State Gasoline Tax	Service Station (inc. Tax)
1919.....	25.41	.06	25.47
1920.....	29.74	.09	29.83
1921.....	26.11	.20	26.31
1922.....	24.83	.38	25.20
1923.....	21.06	.91	21.97
1924.....	19.47	1.48	20.95
1925.....	20.09	2.11	22.20
1926.....	20.97	2.41	23.38
1927.....	18.29	2.80	21.09
1928.....	17.90	3.04	20.94
1929.....	17.92	3.50	21.42
1930.....	16.17	3.78	19.95
1931.....	13.00	4.00	17.00
1932.....	13.30	4.63*	17.93
1933.....	12.41	5.42*	17.83
1934.....	13.64	5.20*	18.84
1935.....	13.55	5.29*	18.84
1936.....	14.10	5.35*	19.45
1937.....	14.58	5.40*	19.99

* Including the Federal tax of one cent which became effective June 21, 1932. On June 17, 1933, it was increased to 1½ cents and on Jan. 1, 1934, it was reduced to one cent.

† Courtesy American Petroleum Institute.

Automotive Sales Outlets by States*

STATE	Total Registered Motor Vehicles 1937	WHOLESALE		DEALERS					REPAIR SHOPS					Motor Vehicles Per Retail Outlet	All Truck Fleets (5 or more Vehicles)
		Number of Whole-salers	Motor Vehicles Per Wholesaler	Passenger Car Dealers	Exclusive Truck Dealers	Total Car and Truck Dealers	Total Truck Dealers	Motor Vehicles Per Car and Truck Dealer	Car Dealer Service Stations	Independent Repair Shops	Total Repair Shops	All Retail Outlets			
Alabama	300,126	70	4,287	335	4	339	270	885	317	360	677	714	420	230	
Arizona	129,210	27	4,785	161	13	174	98	742	149	145	294	324	398	102	
Arkansas	233,888	65	3,598	450	29	479	326	488	426	545	971	1,031	226	172	
California	2,483,473	497	4,996	2,137	211	2,348	1,307	1,057	2,017	5,065	7,082	7,529	329	2,008	
Colorado	338,238	65	5,203	478	27	505	322	669	447	545	992	1,053	321	297	
Connecticut	436,249	95	4,592	620	33	653	333	668	623	770	1,393	1,513	288	646	
Delaware	86,843	12	7,236	65	5	70	27	1,240	68	130	198	214	405	92	
Dist. of Col.	183,665	29	6,333	97	6	103	40	1,783	92	155	247	280	655	247	
Florida	421,141	103	4,088	503	40	543	330	775	506	566	1,072	1,141	369	421	
Georgia	442,444	96	4,608	554	27	581	414	761	547	382	929	989	447	340	
Idaho	138,000	26	5,307	334	11	345	214	400	301	208	509	559	246	53	
Illinois	1,777,341	364	4,882	2,692	107	2,699	1,661	658	2,511	2,750	5,261	5,690	312	2,531	
Indiana	950,000	188	5,053	1,354	58	1,412	814	672	1,263	1,307	2,570	2,833	335	926	
Iowa	742,726	156	4,761	1,617	123	1,740	1,140	426	1,550	1,525	3,075	3,383	219	447	
Kansas	591,383	126	4,693	1,169	64	1,233	804	479	1,081	1,090	2,171	2,340	252	310	
Kentucky	400,000	92	4,347	711	27	738	477	542	670	512	1,182	1,292	309	310	
Louisiana	328,320	65	5,051	367	25	392	258	837	363	448	811	866	379	410	
Maine	199,355	40	4,983	423	22	445	260	447	365	419	784	883	225	138	
Maryland	383,523	64	5,992	472	16	488	199	785	451	595	1,046	1,118	343	533	
Massachusetts	847,241	211	4,015	1,223	44	1,267	563	668	1,151	1,298	2,449	2,658	318	1,566	
Michigan	1,508,886	221	6,827	1,900	96	1,996	1,162	755	1,809	1,793	3,602	3,830	393	1,524	
Minnesota	622,069	103	7,981	1,640	66	1,706	863	481	1,576	1,495	3,071	3,248	253	577	
Mississippi	224,579	53	4,237	382	17	399	309	562	378	257	635	671	334	89	
Missouri	835,895	186	4,494	1,184	44	1,228	742	680	1,076	1,818	2,894	3,258	256	919	
Montana	173,892	38	4,576	412	15	427	321	407	412	288	700	752	231	116	
Nebraska	414,741	95	4,365	910	50	960	712	432	652	998	1,850	2,016	205	287	
Nevada	40,655	10	4,068	129	6	135	75	301	121	91	212	237	171	38	
New Hampshire	124,278	14	8,877	257	10	267	157	465	243	302	545	576	215	89	
New Jersey	994,497	179	5,555	1,049	70	1,119	595	888	1,123	2,187	3,310	3,444	286	1,412	
New Mexico	121,700	21	5,795	168	13	181	124	672	170	137	307	328	371	47	
New York	2,602,000	533	4,881	3,173	214	3,387	1,838	768	3,124	5,396	8,520	9,140	264	3,430	
North Carolina	520,533	100	5,205	699	29	728	371	715	673	643	1,316	1,436	362	346	
North Dakota	173,198	29	5,972	548	36	584	395	296	528	503	1,031	1,118	154	51	
Ohio	1,667,700	372	5,020	2,632	130	2,762	1,503	676	2,472	2,386	4,858	5,200	359	1,843	
Oklahoma	547,263	115	4,758	865	32	997	541	548	897	886	1,783	2,017	271	332	
Oregon	360,349	75	4,804	525	21	546	320	669	483	824	1,307	1,413	255	233	
Pennsylvania	2,014,880	386	5,219	3,379	216	3,595	1,895	560	3,264	4,158	7,422	8,023	251	2,655	
Rhode Island	168,839	30	5,627	214	6	220	101	767	197	311	508	556	302	288	
South Carolina	279,628	43	6,502	338	11	349	215	801	328	199	527	556	502	164	
South Dakota	184,717	28	6,597	492	29	521	370	354	466	452	918	975	189	52	
Tennessee	383,964	91	4,219	471	15	486	317	790	422	479	901	981	391	391	
Texas	1,459,477	315	4,633	2,077	202	2,279	1,394	640	2,074	2,622	4,696	5,110	285	878	
Utah	126,615	38	3,331	229	21	250	132	506	224	226	450	499	253	156	
Vermont	87,407	25	3,496	215	16	231	138	378	214	365	579	610	143	48	
Virginia	432,185	77	5,612	735	28	763	371	566	670	889	1,539	1,651	261	367	
Washington	534,119	141	3,788	771	59	830	696	643	761	1,288	2,029	2,179	245	478	
West Virginia	290,624	70	4,151	530	33	563	329	516	527	415	942	1,013	286	315	
Wisconsin	865,189	140	6,179	1,865	102	1,967	1,267	439	1,784	1,405	3,189	3,462	249	782	
Wyoming	81,802	15	5,453	196	8	204	138	400	190	121	311	342	239	64	
TOTAL	29,654,847	5,934	14,997	43,747	2,487	46,224	27,248	†641	41,956	51,709	93,665	101,053	†293	29,750	

† Average.

* Chilton Trade List count as of January, 1938.

Passenger Car Dealer Representations by Makes—By Years†

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Plymouth	.....	.....	.....	7,218	7,351	6,276	7,642	9,537	11,487	11,072	11,143
Chevrolet	8,381	8,987	9,553	9,558	9,412	9,039	8,885	8,578	8,667	8,776	8,752
Ford	9,375	8,731	8,598	8,833	8,735	8,280	7,480	7,388	7,948	8,301	8,245
Total (All Three)	17,756	17,718	18,151	25,609	25,498	23,595	24,007	25,503	28,102	28,149	28,140
Dodge	3,667	3,212	2,994	2,842	2,663	2,722	2,772	3,297	3,772	4,087	4,380
Pontiac	3,273	4,386	4,545	3,435	2,887	2,503	2,336	2,314	2,791	3,413	4,006
Chrysler	3,455	3,647	3,337	3,007	3,454	2,999	3,511	4,360	4,309	4,097	3,837
Hudson-Terraplane	3,754	3,508	3,488	2,863	2,270	1,761	1,842	2,641	3,023	3,263	3,390
De Soto	.....	307	1,133	1,369	1,234	1,252	1,359	1,880	3,406	2,888	2,926
Buick	3,597	3,533	3,241	3,003	2,608	2,472	2,273	2,303	2,465	2,516	2,750
Oldsmobile	1,845	1,656	1,668	1,592	1,426	1,351	1,418	1,611	2,227	2,454	2,588
Studebaker	2,546	2,262	2,242	1,971	1,999	1,927	1,733	1,986	1,832	2,080	2,335
Nash	2,280	1,986	2,123	1,884	1,677	1,430	1,201	1,283	1,400	1,314	1,753
Willys-Overland	4,295	4,669	4,751	3,783	2,904	2,739	.....	.....	.....	580	1,476
Packard	739	762	776	721	682	624	540	486	843	1,128	1,283
Graham	1,389	1,492	1,751	1,469	1,206	1,079	920	782	1,120	958	877
Cadillac-La Salle	815	762	722	700	654	602	563	541	649	648	803
Hupmobile	1,291	1,265	1,296	1,084	991	854	699	763	771	.....	302
Pierce-Arrow	244	214	266	312	449	385	350	243	174	118	70
Total	33,190	33,661	34,333	30,035	27,104	24,700	21,517	24,490	28,782	29,544	32,776
Miscellaneous	11,441	11,493	10,570	7,097	6,571	5,142	4,504	3,609	2,872	1,661	2,219
Grand Total Representations	62,387	62,872	63,054	62,741	59,173	53,437	50,028	53,602	59,756	59,354	63,135

† Chilton Trade List Count.

Dealer Representations by States—by Makes*

(As of January 1, 1938)

STATES	Buick	Cadillac-La Salle	Chevrolet	Chrysler	De Soto	Dodge	Ford	Graham	Hudson-Terraplane	Hupmobile	Nash	Oldsmobile	Packard	Pierce-Arrow	Plymouth	Pontiac	Studebaker	Willys	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Alabama	24	5	91	28	21	29	88	1	26	.....	7	26	5	.....	78	82	8	8	27	500
Arizona	13	9	30	16	20	16	31	3	6	1	6	11	3	.....	52	17	17	3	3	257
Arkansas	25	4	114	36	21	38	112	8	43	.....	7	15	5	.....	95	47	23	8	14	615
California	162	55	312	157	147	222	355	56	141	9	71	158	77	4	526	179	149	134	228	3,142
Colorado	36	5	96	48	27	39	87	15	45	4	18	25	14	1	114	39	23	15	15	666
Connecticut	39	17	94	56	51	60	88	31	48	15	28	36	26	3	167	53	40	31	60	943
Delaware	4	4	13	3	8	8	11	1	2	2	3	4	1	.....	19	8	4	1	3	99
District of Columbia	2	1	10	7	8	8	23	3	9	1	2	6	10	1	23	4	6	3	9	136
Florida	28	17	95	49	29	50	110	6	37	1	12	32	23	.....	128	51	22	26	41	757
Georgia	30	7	142	50	20	56	152	3	24	4	11	37	18	2	126	38	24	22	43	809
Idaho	21	.....	63	27	26	32	59	11	39	2	14	24	7	.....	85	24	28	6	9	477
Illinois	187	51	504	220	179	251	464	49	186	24	121	144	81	1	660	235	140	87	117	3,711
Indiana	97	28	253	103	89	115	238	18	132	14	51	90	36	2	307	134	94	41	78	1,920
Iowa	124	11	441	146	81	163	307	18	120	7	54	86	37	1	390	139	79	37	74	2,315
Kansas	63	10	257	95	89	109	255	8	114	1	44	55	17	2	293	101	54	35	43	1,645
Kentucky	56	10	132	68	42	78	147	17	57	2	19	55	21	1	188	85	37	22	32	1,069
Louisiana	19	10	92	30	17	33	88	2	28	1	14	23	5	.....	80	27	12	9	20	510
Maine	20	10	79	31	23	45	81	11	39	1	32	19	13	1	99	39	20	6	5	574
Maryland	24	9	76	53	37	63	83	14	38	.....	16	25	14	2	153	47	30	13	15	712
Massachusetts	56	43	190	100	90	119	177	47	102	11	73	89	62	4	309	111	68	28	47	1,726
Michigan	133	38	391	132	110	192	350	39	206	22	70	131	71	1	434	209	75	56	82	2,742
Minnesota	115	14	395	178	101	170	319	23	130	13	53	63	27	1	449	131	73	47	21	2,323
Mississippi	16	4	114	36	22	40	96	1	24	1	9	14	14	.....	98	27	9	10	19	554
Missouri	61	20	297	96	82	115	229	10	59	3	40	63	29	1	293	114	45	51	40	1,648
Montana	26	6	94	46	13	41	86	5	32	3	25	25	12	1	100	33	31	8	20	607
Nebraska	60	3	228	89	53	93	207	6	58	2	36	36	13	.....	235	74	49	25	27	1,294
Nevada	11	1	24	13	8	13	25	2	10	1	14	6	3	2	34	14	10	3	5	199
New Hampshire	12	6	57	20	14	27	52	9	19	.....	16	15	8	.....	61	20	10	9	3	358
New Jersey	69	45	167	94	87	111	190	32	69	12	50	81	40	5	292	119	66	42	94	1,665
New Mexico	16	2	41	20	7	15	35	2	15	2	4	13	5	.....	42	20	9	2	3	253
New York	175	92	488	296	223	360	532	70	220	32	149	225	131	13	879	296	183	127	242	4,733
North Carolina	52	15	153	72	35	68	161	8	49	1	14	39	22	1	175	58	24	15	15	977
North Dakota	29	2	152	48	29	46	144	1	63	2	14	11	4	.....	123	33	23	14	6	743
Ohio	155	36	462	196	222	259	434	86	267	14	128	159	85	4	677	222	148	108	86	3,748
Oklahoma	57	12	205	57	53	95	173	3	59	1	12	45	13	2	205	172	41	14	37	1,256
Oregon	27	14	104	47	41	49	84	18	37	5	29	35	10	1	137	44	29	33	33	777
Pennsylvania	213	70	532	324	248	361	518	100	232	32	192	211	128	7	933	306	225	152	196	4,980
Rhode Island	11	4	30	22	19	17	35	9	26	4	11	16	11	.....	58	13	22	3	17	328
South Carolina	25	3	84	31	13	29	88	2	22	2	3	18	7	.....	73	32	13	7	8	460
South Dakota	31	5	137	45	25	42	128	3	21	.....	12	16	6	1	112	33	19	9	20	665
Tennessee	29	9	108	47	34	56	95	1	32	6	15	33	11	.....	137	41	15	10	32	711
Texas	120	30	474	205	142	195	428	12	167	9	43	90	36	1	542	176	100	36	68	2,874
Utah	13	2	33	15	23	26	47	10	23	6	7	10	5	.....	64	13	20	7	10	334
Vermont	10	5	48	16	13	23	41	11	16	.....	11	17	8	.....	52	16	12	12	10	321
Virginia	48	9	149	70	43	64	182	12	46	6	12	44	21	.....	177	75	18	18	17	1,009
Washington	34	12	137	63	51	86	133	29	61	6	26	58	16	2	200	63	48	29	55	1,109
West Virginia	32	11	100	49	40	45	88	17	43	7	17	36	17	1	134	51	28	38	27	781
Wisconsin	126	26	426	165	133	174	352	28	132	10	135	107	52	1	472	180	98	53	136	2,806
Wyoming	17	1	38	22	17	24	37	6	16	.....	3	11	3	.....	63	15	14	3	7	297
TOTAL	2,750	803	8,752	3,837	2,926	4,380	8,245	877	3,390	302	1,753	2,588	1,283	70	11,143	4,006	2,335	1,476	2,219	63,135

*Chilton Trade List count

For additional dealer information see page 296.

Automotive Exports

Leading Automotive Export Markets—1937

U. S. Factory Shipments only—does not include Canadian exports

Passenger Cars and Chassis

Country of Destination	Value	Number
Union of South Africa	\$21,011,037	37,069
Canada	10,615,285	15,152
Belgium	10,387,310	18,015
Argentina	10,382,802	20,680
Australia	8,290,272	21,935
Sweden	7,848,500	13,787
Mexico	6,075,662	9,121
United Kingdom	5,746,182	7,860
Brazil	4,438,614	7,540
Hawaii	3,440,206	4,951
British India	3,245,904	5,635
Japan	3,091,664	6,222
Venezuela	3,031,212	4,629
Philippine Islands	2,914,895	4,127
Cuba	2,812,880	4,127
New Zealand	2,712,886	4,583
Egypt	2,659,635	3,989
Puerto Rico	2,017,499	2,813
Colombia	1,927,610	2,652
Uruguay	1,770,394	3,129
Total	\$114,520,449	198,016
Total All Countries	\$140,638,203	237,719

Trucks, Buses and Chassis

Country of Destination	Value	Number
France	\$8,583,454	7,242
Argentina	5,948,953	11,840
Belgium	5,491,165	10,710
Mexico	4,983,345	6,748
Union of South Africa	4,839,063	8,819
Canada	4,565,220	3,801
Portugal	4,539,811	5,247
Japan	3,875,283	10,462
British India	3,762,180	9,063
Brazil	3,653,192	6,757
Australia	3,567,293	7,418
Venezuela	3,417,934	4,964
Sweden	3,269,288	7,609
Philippine Islands	2,207,929	3,437
Iran	2,128,702	1,276
Egypt	1,815,643	3,943
Cuba	1,813,740	3,060
United Kingdom	1,812,289	3,417
Hawaii	1,607,772	1,788
Norway	1,581,067	2,758
Total	\$73,463,333	120,361
Total All Countries	\$102,889,939	169,076

13% American Production Sold Outside U. S.

	Pass. Cars	Trucks	Cars and Trucks
1923	8.1	18.1	9.1
1924	10.1	21.5	11.4
1925	11.6	24.9	13.3
1926	11.4	25.8	13.2
1927	15.5	34.1	18.1
1928	15.3	35.5	17.9
1929	13.7	40.9	17.7
1930	12.8	31.0	15.9
1931	9.8	26.8	13.1
1932	10.4	23.4	12.6
1933	9.3	25.2	12.2
1934	12.2	25.1	14.9
1935	10.2	22.1	12.3
1936	9.0	20.6	11.0
1937	9.6	23.4	12.6

United States Exports of Passenger Cars and Trucks†

By Years—1904-1937

PASSENGER CARS			TRUCKS		
Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
1904		\$1,895,605	1921	30,950	\$32,533,725
1905		2,481,243	1922	66,791	51,049,816
1906		3,497,016	1923	127,035	90,692,272
1907	**2,862	4,890,886	1924	151,380	112,534,729
1908	**2,477	4,656,991	1925	244,306	184,885,830
1909	**3,184	5,387,021	1926	238,540	176,432,157
1910	**5,926	9,548,700	1927	278,748	207,966,456
1911	**11,603	12,965,049	1928	368,329	263,575,739
1912	**21,757	21,550,139	1929	339,447	234,291,394
1913	24,293	24,275,793	1930	153,088	106,075,187
1914	28,306	25,392,963	1931	80,430	49,153,662
1915	23,880	21,113,956	1932	40,656	23,286,220
1916	56,234	40,660,263	1933	63,754	31,805,237
1917	64,808	48,612,632	1934	143,914	77,763,361
1918	36,936	36,278,292	1935	172,572	94,510,757
1919	67,145	73,700,527	1936	179,957	103,024,254
1920	142,508	165,255,921	1937	229,486	134,614,725
			1904		
			1905		
			1906		
			1907		
			1908		
			1909		
			1910		
			1911		
			1912		
			1913	993	\$1,737,141
			1914	784	1,181,611
			1915	13,996	39,140,682
			1916	21,265	56,805,546
			1917	15,977	42,343,502
			1918	10,308	26,814,952
			1919	15,585	35,425,437
			1920	29,136	46,775,781
			1921		
			1922		
			1923		
			1924		
			1925		
			1926		
			1927		
			1928		
			1929		
			1930		
			1931		
			1932		
			1933		
			1934		
			1935		
			1936		
			1937		

*—Includes motor vehicles and parts. **—Includes all types of motor vehicles.
†—Automotive Trade Division—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note:—Figures prior to 1932 include used vehicles.
Figures do not include exports to non-contiguous territories.

American Passenger Car Exports*

COUNTRIES	Not over \$850		Over \$850, not over \$1200		Over \$1200 not over \$2000		Over \$2000		Total 1937 Passenger Cars		Total 1936 Passenger Cars	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Europe	50,963	\$27,723,014	5,891	\$5,609,587	910	\$1,448,448	458	\$1,207,206	58,222	\$35,988,255	42,802	\$25,868,946
North America	27,006	16,541,405	4,285	4,047,955	627	921,196	248	716,077	32,146	22,226,633	22,359	15,113,645
South America	38,871	20,722,606	2,827	2,668,637	265	410,011	72	171,570	42,035	23,872,824	26,788	15,556,309
Asia	22,469	12,292,634	1,890	1,800,318	397	578,809	101	271,141	24,857	14,942,902	21,213	12,294,434
Oceania	26,239	10,686,240	374	329,053	34	49,237	9	33,166	26,656	11,097,696	24,313	9,876,952
Africa	42,843	23,892,482	2,507	2,333,835	170	245,037	50	115,061	45,570	26,586,415	42,759	24,362,214
Total	208,391	\$111,858,381	17,754	\$16,789,385	2,403	\$3,652,738	938	\$2,514,221	229,486	\$134,614,725	180,034	\$103,072,500
Alaska									400	319,625	379	296,436
Hawaii	4,525	2,984,100	379	370,633	27	43,307	20	62,166	4,951	3,440,206	3,659	2,440,546
Puerto Rico	2,374	1,544,706	388	376,120	33	49,796	18	44,877	2,813	2,017,499	2,470	1,674,851
Virgin Islands	60	37,802	9	8,346					69	46,148		
Grand Total	215,350	\$116,404,989	18,530	\$17,546,484	2,463	\$3,745,841	976	\$2,621,264	237,719	\$140,638,203	186,542	\$107,484,335

* Automotive Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

For additional export data see page 293.

Aeronautical Data

U. S. Airplane and Engine Production*

AIRPLANES					AIRPLANE ENGINES				
	Military		Commercial			Military		Commercial	
	Units	Value	Units	Value		Units	Value	Units	Value
1926	532	\$6,154,708	604	\$2,716,319		842	\$4,080,571	.....	.....
1927	621	7,528,383	1,565	6,976,616		1,397	6,550,533	.....	.....
1928	1,219	19,066,379	3,542	17,194,298		2,620	12,407,920	632	\$979,600
1929	677	10,832,544	5,357	33,624,756		1,861	8,600,530	5,517	17,895,300
1930	747	10,723,720	1,937	10,746,042		1,841	10,823,423	1,925	6,255,493
1931	812	12,971,625	1,582	6,655,738		1,800	10,417,718	1,976	4,192,600
1932	592	10,389,316	549	2,337,899		1,085	6,370,678	816	2,898,371
1933	466	9,784,643	591	6,180,900		860	4,986,168	1,120	4,724,441
1934	437	8,836,509	772	9,957,602		688	5,162,710	2,048	10,270,500
1935	459	11,418,382	1,109	10,410,334		991	6,180,311	1,974	6,511,298
1936	1,141	27,836,199	1,559	12,379,835		1,804	14,569,708	2,433	7,520,900
1937	949	37,071,160	2,281	19,188,945		1,989	14,828,850	4,095	15,290,820

* Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

Sales of Aircraft Parts*

	AIRCRAFT		Miscellaneous	Total
	Military	Commercial		
1930	\$4,108,167	\$3,442,573	\$ 475,002	\$8,025,742
1931	4,627,838	1,912,481	499,857	7,039,932
1932	3,701,838	974,439	348,770	5,025,047
1933	3,127,255	945,336	140,340	4,212,931
1934	2,168,856	1,540,584	436,425	4,145,845
1935	2,857,201	2,090,176	755,698	5,703,075
1936	4,445,852	3,147,964	634,373	8,288,189
1937	10,056,826	7,010,242	1,891,733	19,617,151

	AIRCRAFT ENGINES		Miscellaneous	Total
	Military	Commercial		
1930	\$2,231,370	\$2,487,576	\$ 494,216	\$5,213,162
1931	3,904,739	1,747,654	267,400	5,919,793
1932	3,699,648	1,241,878	73,644	5,015,370
1933	1,961,033	1,567,604	67,843	3,596,480
1934	1,543,730	2,517,592	299,377	4,360,699
1935	2,351,238	2,289,244	351,236	4,991,718
1936	3,630,224	2,327,394	619,101	6,575,719
1937	3,874,463	3,810,527	1,310,947	8,995,937

* Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

1937 Aeronautical Exports Up 71 Per Cent*

Year	Aircraft	Aircraft Engines	Parts and Accessories†	Total
1926	\$303,149	\$573,732	\$150,329	\$1,027,210
1927	848,568	484,875	570,117	1,903,560
1928	1,759,653	664,826	1,240,244	3,664,723
1929	5,484,600	1,383,197	2,257,548	9,125,345
1930	4,819,669	1,634,985	2,363,456	8,818,110
1931	1,812,809	1,432,229	1,622,649	4,867,687
1932	4,358,967	1,831,145	1,756,421	7,946,533
1933	5,389,739	1,518,309	2,247,834	9,155,882
1934	8,258,484	4,383,101	4,906,596	17,548,181
1935	6,638,515	2,459,317	5,233,011	14,330,843
1936	11,299,451	5,397,469	6,358,841	23,055,761
1937	21,036,361	5,944,004	12,425,108	39,405,473

* Automotive—Aeronautics Trade Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. † Includes parachutes.

1937 Production of Aircraft Engines By Types

	MILITARY		COMMERCIAL	
HP.	Units	Value	Units	Value
Under 75	.....	\$ .....	1,413	\$ 464,105
76-125	6	7,070	281	283,165
126-175	.....	.....	213	313,382
176-225	101	229,995	102	218,690
226-300	214	573,441	348	921,997
301-400	1	3,712	27	102,425
401-500	301	1,450,412	445	1,992,330
501-600	90	469,700	108	650,760
601-700	.....	.....	43	254,565
701-Up	1,276	12,094,520	1,115	10,089,401

1937—U. S. Airplane Production By Types*

TYPE	Units	Value
Open Cockpit Biplane		
1 place	13	\$79,153
2 places	1	8,107
3 places	.....	.....
Total	14	\$ 87,260
Cabin—Single-Engined Biplane	201	\$1,186,579
Cabin—Multi-Engined Biplane	4	125,224
Total Biplanes	219	\$1,399,063
Open Cockpit Monoplanes		
2 places	33	\$ 92,025
3 places	9	403,200
Total	42	\$ 495,225
Cabin—Single Engined Monoplanes		
1 place	1,523	\$1,773,372
2 places	110	492,620
3 places	175	971,426
4 places	.....	.....
Total	1,808	\$3,236,418
Cabin—Multi-Engined Monoplanes	183	\$11,484,713
Total Monoplanes	2,033	\$15,227,356
Seaplanes	8	1,074,500
Amphibians	21	1,488,026
Autogiros	.....	.....
Total	29	\$2,562,526
Total—Commercial	2,281	\$19,188,945
Total—Military	949	\$37,071,160
Grand Total	3,230	\$56,260,105

*Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

Estimated Number of Cars in Use

(As of Oct. 31, 1937)

By Makes		
	Number Surviving	Per Cent of Total in Use
Ford	4,944,601	26.60
Chevrolet	4,735,866	25.47
Plymouth	2,031,309	10.92
Dodge	1,011,080	5.44
Pontiac	879,328	4.73
Buick	830,880	4.47
Oldsmobile	729,234	3.92
Terraplane-Essex ..	487,343	2.62
Chrysler	405,380	2.18
Studebaker	381,560	2.05
Willys-Overland ..	326,772	1.76
Nash-LaFayette ..	321,992	1.73
Packard	269,588	1.45
DeSoto	251,740	1.35
Hudson	157,500	.85
Graham	143,362	.77
Hupmobile	89,302	.48
La Salle	85,244	.46
Cadillac	69,061	.37
Auburn	65,102	.35
Lincoln	55,549	.30
Durant	51,503	.28
Reo	41,777	.22
Pierce-Arrow	19,843	.11
Franklin	18,606	.10
Total	18,403,522	98.98
Miscellaneous ...	190,251	1.02
Total in use...	18,593,773	100.00

By Year of Manufacture			
Year of Manufacture	New Registrations	Per Cent Surviving	Number Surviving
1937.....	†3,656,047	99.5	3,637,767
1936.....	†3,311,090	98.7	3,268,046
1935.....	†2,286,452	97.5	2,229,291
1934.....	1,888,557	95.1	1,796,018
1933.....	1,493,794	92.0	1,374,290
1932.....	1,096,399	85.0	931,939
1931.....	1,908,141	75.0	1,431,106
1930.....	2,625,979	55.0	1,444,288
1929.....	3,880,206	34.5	1,338,671
1928.....	3,139,579	19.0	596,520
1927.....	2,623,538	10.0	262,354
1926.....	3,228,401	5.0	161,420
1925.....	3,870,744	2.3	89,027
1924.....	3,303,646	1.0	33,036
Total.....			18,593,773

† Model year ending Oct. 31.
‡ Ten months or 1935 model year period.

These data present the relative position of passenger cars by makes and by year of manufacture as to total cars in use. They should not be confused with total registrations found in other sections of this issue, as junkers or cars out of service and also many of the duplications found in a count of registrations have been eliminated. It is purely a statistical presentation, but it is believed that the tables are a reasonably correct picture of the situation at the end of the 1937 model year. For total cars in use at the end of the calendar year approximately 376,000 units should be added to the present total.

By Makes and by Year of Manufacture

	†1937	†1936	†1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927 and Older
Auburn	279	2,192	4,709	5,265	4,635	9,899	22,152	6,199	6,158	2,119	1,495
Buick	207,768	145,982	61,164	59,977	40,304	42,252	68,155	67,461	59,446	37,181	41,190
Cadillac	12,230	11,447	4,394	4,659	3,591	5,329	8,352	6,643	5,153	3,445	3,818
Chevrolet	801,976	895,967	522,146	508,696	436,534	274,431	437,572	340,386	269,104	145,895	103,159
Chrysler	91,058	50,393	34,960	26,677	26,383	22,114	39,488	33,499	29,159	26,942	24,707
DeSoto	73,955	39,166	22,613	10,886	19,559	21,514	21,323	19,397	20,567	2,760	.....
Dodge	270,435	236,047	142,247	85,722	79,177	23,894	39,818	35,258	39,942	28,223	30,317
Durant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	5,422	11,792	16,462	6,414	10,448
Ford	805,488	758,672	697,463	504,532	286,224	220,088	396,436	580,303	451,997	91,455	151,943
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	342	1,223	1,555	2,911	4,115	3,693	1,410	3,357
Graham	15,064	15,528	13,780	12,256	9,318	10,929	14,407	16,577	20,868	11,099	3,536
Hudson	16,477	21,346	16,984	18,361	2,710	7,345	14,392	16,756	21,629	9,179	12,321
Hupmobile	195	2,346	6,442	6,244	6,188	9,175	13,070	13,369	15,296	10,534	6,443
La Salle	29,714	11,560	9,343	4,928	3,412	3,271	5,162	6,194	7,000	3,563	1,097
Lincoln	25,415	12,610	1,363	1,960	1,943	2,702	2,600	2,396	2,122	1,145	1,293
Nash-LaFayette ...	71,180	36,381	29,162	22,459	10,445	17,198	29,525	28,097	36,275	21,854	19,416
Oldsmobile	191,948	179,375	118,762	68,164	32,471	20,509	35,237	27,781	32,252	13,985	8,750
Packard	98,438	62,115	28,275	6,231	8,355	9,399	12,192	15,575	15,399	8,149	5,460
Pierce-Arrow	255	828	705	1,655	1,980	2,288	3,392	3,737	2,893	1,090	1,020
Plymouth	498,768	466,880	312,130	287,732	229,694	95,137	70,717	35,366	29,314	5,571	....
Pontiac	220,321	159,884	114,759	69,085	78,520	40,737	54,861	37,614	54,604	34,927	14,016
Reo	203	3,419	3,288	3,665	3,333	3,290	5,072	6,298	5,975	4,060	3,174
Studebaker	74,121	60,698	32,767	39,524	19,953	21,252	34,900	31,089	28,579	20,336	18,341
Terraplane-Essex ..	80,579	73,918	42,743	38,525	32,965	24,461	31,909	34,836	66,009	33,659	27,739
Willys-Overland ...	48,193	12,784	8,022	6,254	14,414	22,013	38,506	36,171	68,900	43,883	27,632
Total	3,634,060	3,259,538	2,228,221	1,793,799	1,353,331	911,747	1,407,571	1,416,909	1,308,796	568,878	520,672

† Model year ending Oct. 31. ‡ Ten months or 1935 model year.

AMERICAN PASSENGER

CAR MAKE AND MODEL		Wheelbase (In.)	Tread (In.)		Tire Size (In.)	Shipping Weight— Cheapest 4-Door Sedan	No. of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	Taxable Hp.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Torque (Lb.-Ft.) at Specified R.P.M.	ENGINE						VALVES					
			Front	Rear								Comp. Pressure (Lb.)	Weight per Cu. In., 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	Weight per Hp., 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	Hp. per Cu. In.	Displacement † Factor	Crankshaft † Revolutions per Mile	Arrangement	Head Diam.	Seat Angle			
Bantam	60	75	40	42 1/2	5.00/15	1200	4-2.2x3.0	7.7	45.6	20-4000	31-2000	7.00	AI	90	150	26.31	60.0	.438			L	1.03	30
Buick-Special	38-40	122	58 1/2	59 1/2	6.50/16	3535	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	30.6	248.0	107-3400	203-2000	6.15	CI	126	1000	14.25	33.0	.432	39.2	3190	I	1.53	45
Buick-Century	38-60	126	58 1/2	59 1/2	7.00/15	3785	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.35	CI	130	1000	11.83	26.8	.441	42.3	2859	I	1.78	45
Buick-Roadmaster	38-80	133	59 1/2	62 1/2	7.00/16	4245	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.35	CI	130	1000	13.25	30.2	.441	39.3	2922	I	1.78	45
Buick-Limited	38-90	140	59 1/2	62 1/2	7.50/16	4585	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.35	CI	130	1000	14.33	32.5	.441	38.6	3076	I	1.78	45
Cadillac-V8	38-60	124	58	59	7.00/16		8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	135-3400	250-1700	6.25	CI	155	1000			.390		2740	L	1.88	45
Cadillac-V8	38-60 S	127	58	61	7.00/16		8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	135-3400	250-1700	6.25	CI	155	1000			.390		3124	L	1.88	45
Cadillac-V8	38-65	132	60 1/2	62 1/2	7.50/16	4540	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	135-3400	250-1700	6.25	CI	155	1000	13.15	33.7	.390	42.8	3124	L	1.88	45
Cadillac-V8	38-75	141	60 1/2	62 1/2	7.50/16	4865	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	140-3400	266-1700	6.70	CI	170	1000	14.05	34.8	.405	39.7	3096	L	1.88	45
Cadillac-Sixteen	38-90	141	60 1/2	62 1/2	7.50/16		16-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	67.6	431.0	185-3600	324-1700	6.80	CI	180	1000			.430		2914	L	1.50	45
Chevrolet-Master	HB	112 1/4	56 1/2	59	6.00/16	2840	6-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	29.4	216.5	85-3200	170-(b)	6.25	CI			13.15	33.5	.394	35.7	2760	I	1.64	30
Chevrolet-Master De L.	HA	112 1/4	57 1/4	61	6.00/16	2915	6-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	29.4	216.5	85-3200	170-(b)	6.25	CI			13.53	34.5	.394	39.7	3142	I	1.64	30
Chrysler-Royal	C-18	119	56 1/2	60	6.25/16	3170	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	241.5	95-3600	180-1200	6.20	CI	145	1000	13.15	33.4	.368	39.3	2993	L	1.65	45
Chrysler-Imperial	C-19	125	57 1/2	60 1/2	6.50/16	3565	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	33.8	298.6	110-3400	214-1600	6.20	CI	145	1000	13.20	33.3	.368	39.5	2935	L	1.46	45
Chrysler-Cust. Imp.	C-20	144	58	63	7.50/16	4495	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	33.8	323.5	130-3400	155-1000	6.50	CI	155	1000	13.89	34.6	.402	39.6	3076	L	1.46	45
De Soto	S-5	119	56 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	3134	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	228.1	93-3600	172-1200	6.50	CI	145	1000	13.70	33.7	.407	37.8	3042	L	1.65	45
Dodge	D-8	115	55 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	2977	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	87-3600	155-1200	6.50	CI	140	1000	13.65	34.2	.400	38.0	3042	L	1.46	45
Ford-V8	60	112	55 1/2	58 1/2	5.50/16	2579	8-2.6x3.2	21.6	136.0	60-4200	94-2500	6.60	CI	150	2800	18.96	43.0	.441	30.0	3414	L	1.28	45
Ford-V8	85	112	55 1/2	58 1/2	6.00/16	2800	8-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	30.0	221.0	85-3800	149-2000	6.12	CI	100	Crs	12.67	32.9	.384	37.5	2805	L	1.53	45
Graham	Std. & Spec.	120	56 1/2	61 1/2	6.25/16	3275	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	90-3600	165-1600	6.70	AI	160	1000	15.03	36.4	.414	35.3	3117	L	1.51	30
Graham	S.C. & Cust. S.C.	120	56 1/2	61 1/2	6.25/16	3375	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	116-4000	180-3000	6.70	AI	120	Crs	15.50	29.1	.534		3117	L	1.51	30
Hudson	112	112	56	59 1/2	5.50/16	2780	6-3x4 1/2	21.6	175.0	83-4000	135-1400	6.50	CI	115	125	15.88	33.4	.474	33.5	3160	L	1.37	45
Hudson-Terraplane	81	117	56	59	6.00/16	2885	6-3x4 1/2	21.6	212.0	96-3900	168-1200	6.25	CI	120	125	13.60	30.1	.452	38.0	3168	L	1.37	45
Hudson-Terraplane	82	117	56	59	6.00/16	2925	6-3x5	21.6	212.0	101-4000	168-1200	6.25	CI	120	125	13.80	29.0	.477	37.5	3050	L	1.37	45
Hudson-Six	83	122	56	59	6.00/16	3005	6-3x5	21.6	212.0	101-4000	168-1200	6.25	CI	120	125	14.15	29.7	.477	36.7	3050	L	1.37	45
Hudson-Eight	84-5-7	122, 129	56	59	6.50/16	3155	8-3x4 1/2	28.8	254.5	122-4200	198-1600	6.25	CI	118	125	12.40	25.9	.480	41.2	2980	L	1.50	45
Hupmobile-Six	E	122	59 1/2	58 1/2	6.25/16	3320	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	29.4	245.3	101-3600	141-3000	5.75	CI	141	3000	13.75	33.3	.412	42.2	3314	L	1.65	45
Hupmobile-Eight	H	125	60 1/2	60 1/2	6.50/16	3955	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	32.5	303.2	120-3600	142-2000	5.80	CI	142	2000	13.20	33.3	.396	44.5	3291	L	1.53	45
La Salle-V8	38-50	124	58	59	7.00/16	3830	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	36.4	322.0	125-3400	234-1800	6.25	CI	155	1000	11.88	30.6	.399	40.7	2740	L	1.88	45
Lincoln	V-12	136, 145	60	60	7.50/17	5735	12-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	46.8	414.0	150-3400	312-1200	6.38	AI	138	1000	13.85	38.2	.362	34.3	2981	L	1.68	45
Lincoln-Zephyr	125	55 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2	7.00/16	3560	12-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	36.3	267.3	110-3900	186-2000	6.70	AI	146	1000	13.31	32.4	.411	40.8	3104	L	1.53	45
Nash-Lafayette	3810	117	58	60 1/2	6.00/16	3200	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	234.8	95-3400	175-1000	5.83	CI	125	350	13.63	33.7	.404	38.4	3050	L	1.65	45
Nash-Amb. Six	3820	121	58	60 1/2	6.25/16	3460	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	234.8	105-3400	190-1050	6.00	CI	125	350	14.73	33.0	.447	35.5	3000	I	1.75	45
Nash-Amb. Eight	3880	125	58	61 1/2	7.00/16	3790	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	31.2	260.8	115-3400	200-1200	6.00	CI	110	350	14.53	33.0	.440	35.0	2873	I	1.66	45
Oldsmobile-Six	F-38	117	58	59	6.50/16	3285	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	28.4	229.7	95-3400	180-1600	6.10	CI	146	1000	14.32	34.6	.413	38.4	3168	L	1.56	30
Oldsmobile-Eight	L-38	124	58	59	7.00/16	3490	8-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	33.8	257.1	110-3600	200-1800	6.20	CI	152	1000	13.59	31.7	.428	41.7	3229	L	1.56	30
Packard-Six	1600	122	59 1/2	60	6.50/16	3525	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	29.4	245.3	100-3600	195-1400	6.52	CI	110	Crs	14.40	35.3	.408	40.0	3292	L	1.57	30
Packard-Eight	1601-2	127, 148	59 1/2	60	7.00/16	3650	8-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	33.8	282.0	120-3800	225-2000	6.60	AI	110	Crs	12.93	30.4	.425	41.4	3048	L	1.53	30
Packard-Super Eight	1603-4-5	127, 34, 39	59 1/2	61	7.50/16	4670	8-3 1/8 x 5	32.5	320.0	130-3200	260-1600	6.50	AI	110	Crs	14.14	34.8	.407	40.0	3170	L	1.65	45
Packard-Twelve	1607-8	134, 139	60 1/2	61	8.25/16	5525	12-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	56.7	473.0	175-3200	365-1200	6.40	AI	110	Crs	11.68	31.6	.370	45.3	2933	ML	1.64	45
Pierce-Arrow	1801	138, 147	59 1/2	61 1/2	(a)	5675	8-3 1/8 x 5	39.2	385.0	150-3400	300-1600	6.40	AI	148	2500	14.72	37.8	.390	37.6	3087	L	1.56	45
Pierce-Arrow	1802	138, 144	59 1/2	61 1/2	7.50/17	5920	12-3 1/8 x 4	58.8	462.0	185-3400	350-1500	6.40	AI	140	2500	12.80	32.0	.401	42.0	2982	L	1.65	45
Pierce-Arrow	1803	147	59 1/2	61 1/2	7.50/17	6125	12-3 1/8 x 4	58.8	462.0	185-3400	350-1500	6.40	AI	140	2500	13.25	33.1	.401	40.7	2982	L	1.65	45
Plymouth	P-5	112	55 1/2	59 1/2	5.50/16	2774	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	23.4	201.3	82-3600	145-1200	6.70	CI	145	1000	13.80	33.7	.408	36.6	2999	L	1.46	45
Plymouth	P-6	112	55 1/2	59 1/2	6.00/16	2834	6-3 1/8 x 4 1/2	23.4	201.3	82-3600	145-1200	6.70	CI	145	1000	14.20	34.7	.408	36.2	3042	L	1.46	45
Pontiac-Six	38-26DA	117	58 1/2	59	6.00/16	3285	6-3 1/8 x 4	28.3	222.7	85-3520	161-1600	6.20	CI	141	1000	14.75	38.6	.382	37.4	3242	L	1.59	30
Pontiac-Eight	38-28DA	112	58 1/2	59	6.50/16	3420	8-3 1/8 x 3 1/2	33.8	248.9	100-3700	172-1600	6.20	CI	141	1000	13.75	34.2	.402	40.0	3168	L	1.46	30

CAR ENGINES—1938

VALVES		PISTONS				RINGS		Camshaft Drive, Make and Type	Crankshaft Counterbalanced	Vibration Damper	No. of Main Bearings	Crankpin Diameter (In.)	Crankpin Length (In.)	Carburetor—Make and Size	Transmission—Shifting Mechanism	Spark Plug—Make and Model	Electrical System—Make	Battery—Make	REAR AXLE				Front Wheel Suspension	CAR MAKE AND MODEL	
Exhaust		Material	Weight (Oz.) without Rings, Pin or Bushing	Pin Diameter	Pin Locked In—	No. and Width Compression	No. and Width Oil												Type	Final Drive	Torque Medium	Gear Ratio			
1.03	30	Ala	14.56	7/16	R	2-3/8	1-1/8	Own. ge	Y	N	2	1 1/8	1 1/8	Til. 1 1/8	Con	A. A. 9	A	Wil	1/2	SB	Sp	5.87	Tr	Bantam	60
1.34	45	Ala	17.71	7/8	R	2-(c)	2-3/8	LB...ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/4	1.21 SM. 1 1/8	FA	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	4.40	IC	Buick-Special	38-40
1.43	45	Ala	17.71	7/8	R	2-(c)	2-3/8	LB...ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/4	1.30 SM. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	3.90	IC	Buick-Century	38-60
1.43	45	Ala	17.71	7/8	R	2-(c)	2-3/8	LB...ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/4	1.30 SM. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	4.18	IC	Buick-Roadmaster	38-80
1.43	45	Ala	17.71	7/8	R	2-(c)	2-3/8	LB...ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/4	1.30 SM. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	4.55	IC	Buick-Limited	38-90
1.63	45	Ala	18.30	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2 3/8 SM. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	3.92	IC	Cadillac-V8	38-60
1.63	45	Ala	18.30	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2 3/8 Str. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	IC	Cadillac-V8	38-60 S
1.63	45	Ala	18.30	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2 3/8 Str. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	IC	Cadillac-V8	38-65
1.63	45	Ala	18.30	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2 3/8 Str. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	IC	Cadillac-V8	38-75
1.37	45	Ala	15.28	7/8	R	2-(c)	1-1/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	9	2	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.31	IC	Cadillac-Sixteen	38-90
1.46	30	CT	22.70	7/8	R	2-123	1-186	Own. ge	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	3.72	C	Chevrolet-Master	HB
1.46	30	CT	22.70	7/8	R	2-123	1-186	Own. ge	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 46	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	TT	4.22	IC	Chevrolet-Master De L.	HA
1.53	45	Ala	10.68	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J8	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.10	IC	Chrysler-Royal	C-18
1.40	45	Ala	10.68	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J8	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	3.91	IC	Chrysler-Imperial	C-19
1.40	45	Ala	10.68	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch H10	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.55	IC	Chrysler-Cust. Imp.	C-20
1.53	45	Ala	10.68	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	A...	A A7	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.10	IC	De Soto	S-5
1.46	45	Als	10.68	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J8	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.10	C	Dodge	D-8
1.28	45	CS	8.11	7/8	F	2-091	1-154	Own. ge	Y	Y	3	1.60	1.54 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch H10	O	Own	3/4	SB	TT	4.44	Tr	Ford-V8	60
1.53	45	CS	10.68	7/8	F	2-092	1-154	Own. ge	Y	Y	3	2	1.93 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch 7	O	Own	3/4	SB	TT	3.78	Tr	Ford-V8	85
1.32	45	AT	14.12	7/8	R	2-3/8	2-(e)	LB...ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Mar. 1 1/8	EV	Ch...	Ch J9	D	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.27	C	Graham	Std. & Spec.
1.32	45	AT	14.12	7/8	R	2-3/8	2-(e)	LB...ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Mar. 1 1/8	EV	Ch...	Ch J9	D	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.27	C	Graham	S.C. & Cust. S.C.
1.37	45	AI	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	GD...ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.37 Car. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J8	A	Nat	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Hudson	112
1.37	45	AI	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	GD...ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.39 Car. 1 1/8	Con	BVE	Ch...J8-A	A	Nat	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Hudson-Terraplane	81
1.37	45	AI	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	GD...ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.39 Car. 1 1/8	Con	BVE	Ch...J8-A	A	Nat	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Hudson-Terraplane	82
1.37	45	AI	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	GD...ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.39 Car. 1 1/8	Con	BVE	Ch...J8-A	A	Nat	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Hudson-Six	83
1.37	45	AI	10.80	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	GD...ge	Y	Y	5	1.93	1.37 Car. 1 1/8	Con	BVE	Ch...J8-A	A	Nat	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Hudson-Eight	84-5-7
1.53	45	Als	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch 7	A	Wil	1/2	SB	Sp	4.54	C	Hupmobile-Six	E
1.53	45	Als	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	Y	5	2 3/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch 7	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.54	C	Hupmobile-Eight	H
1.63	45	Als	16.88	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	N	3	2.46	2 3/8 Car. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	Hyp	Sp	3.92	IC	La Salle-V8	38-50
1.68	45	Als	12.50	7/8	F	2-123	2-154	Own. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	2 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch 7	A	Exi	FF	SB	TT	4.58	C	Lincoln	V-12
1.53	45	CS	11.50	7/8	F	2-093	1-186	Own. ge	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.57 CG. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch H10	O	Own	3/4	Hyp	Sp	4.44	Tr	Lincoln-Zephyr	
1.53	45	Als	19.12	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Whi...ch	Y	Y	7	2	1.42 Str. 1 1/8	EV	A...	A B7	A	USL	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Nash-Lafayette	3810
1.59	45	Als	19.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Whi...ch	Y	Y	7	2	1.42 Mar. 1 1/8	EV	AC	AC 45	A	USL	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Nash-Amb. Six	3820
1.46	45	Als	16.00	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-(d)	CD...ge	N	Y	9	2	1.23 Str. 1 1/8	EV	AC	AC 45	A	USL	1/2	SB	Sp	4.11	C	Nash-Amb. Eight	3880
1.42	45	Ala	17.00	7/8	P	2-3/8	2-3/8	Whi...ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	FA	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	SB	Sp	4.37	IC	Oldsmobile-Six	F-38
1.42	45	Ala	16.04	7/8	P	2-3/8	2-3/8	LB...ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/8	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	FA	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	SB	Sp	4.37	IC	Oldsmobile-Eight	L-38
1.40	45	AA	19.50	7/8	P	2-124	1-186	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 CG. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 103(f)	D	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.54	IC	Packard-Six	1600
1.40	45	AA	16.87	7/8	P	2-124	1-186	Mor. ch	Y	Y	5	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 103(f)	A	PD	1/2	Hyp	Sp	(h)	IC	Packard-Eight	1601-2
1.46	45	AA	17.75	7/8	P	2-123	2-155	Mor. ch	Y	Y	9	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 103(f)	A	PD	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.69	IC	Packard-Super Eight	1603-4-5
1.65	45	AA	20.00	7/8	P	2-123	1-155	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	AC	AC 103(f)	A	PD	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.41	IC	Packard-Twelve	1607-8
1.56	45	Ala	10.50	7/8	F	2-123	2-154	Whi...ch	Y	Y	9	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J6	D(g)	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	C	Pierce-Arrow	1801
1.56	45	Ala	10.50	7/8	F	2-123	2-154	Whi...ch	Y	Y	7	2.12	1.12 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J6	D(g)	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	C	Pierce-Arrow	1802
1.56	45	Ala	10.50	7/8	F	2-123	2-154	Whi...ch	Y	Y	7	2.12	1.12 Str. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J6	D(g)	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.58	C	Pierce-Arrow	1803
1.46	45	Ala	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	N	4	1 1/8	1 GC. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch J8	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	3.90	C	Plymouth	P-5
1.46	45	Ala	10.50	7/8	F	2-3/8	2-3/8	Mor. ch	Y	N	4	1 1/8	1 Car. 1 1/8	Con	A...	A A7	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.10	C	Plymouth	P-6
1.45	45	NT	26.68	1 1/8	P	2-123	1-186	Mor. ch	Y	Y	4	2	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	SB	Sp	4.37	IC	Pontiac-Six	38-28DA
1.34	45	NT	24.25	1 1/8	P	2-123	1-186	Mor. ch	Y	Y	5	2	1 1/8 Car. 1 1/8	SC	AC	AC 45	D	Del	1/2	SB	Sp	4.37	IC	Pontiac-Eight	38-28DA
1.28	45	AI	10.50	7/8	P	2-3/8	1-154	CD...ge	Y	Y	4	2 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	EV	Ch...	Ch 8	A	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.55	IT	Studebaker-Six & Com.	7A-8A
1.28	45	AI	10.50	7/8	P	2-3/8	1-154	CD...ge	Y	Y	9	1 1/8	1 1/8 Str. 1 1/8	EV	Ch...	Ch 8	D	Wil	1/2	Hyp	Sp	4.55	IT	Studebaker-President	4C
1.46	45	CT	22.00	1 1/8	R	2-3/8	1-186	LB...ch	Y	N	3	1 1/8	1 1/8 Til. 1 1/8	Con	Ch...	Ch C7	A	USL	1/2	SB	Sp	4.30	C	Willis	38

Exi—Exide (Electric Storage Battery Co.)
 (f)—Or Champion Y-4
 F—Floating (Piston Pin)
 FA—Full automatic shift, lever on steering column
 FF—Full Floating
 (g)—Owen-Dyneto, Generator and Starter
 GC—Chandler-Groves or Carter

GD—General Electric or Continental Diamond Fiber
 ge—Gear (h)—1601-4.36, 1602-4.70
 Hyp—Hypoid Gear
 I—In-Head (valves)
 IC—Independent Coil
 IT—Independent, Transverse
 L—L-Head (valves)
 LB—Link-Belt Company
 ML—Modified L-Head

Mor—Morse Chain Co.
 N—No or None
 Nat—National Battery Co.
 NT—Chrome Nickel Iron, Tin Plated
 O—Own
 P—Locked in Piston
 PD—Presto-O-Lite or Delco
 R—Locked in Rod
 SB—Spiral Bevel
 SC—On Steering Column

SM—Stromberg or Marvel
 Sp—Through Springs
 Str—Stromberg Carburetor Div.
 Til—Tillotson Mfg. Co.
 Tr—Transverse
 TT—Through Torque Tube
 USL—USL Battery Corp.
 Whi—Whitney Mfg. Co.
 Wil—Willard Storage Battery Co.
 Y—Yes

American Passenger Car Engine Trends

(Based on Number of Models Offered)

Average Piston Speeds		Displacement per Cylinder		Average Number of Cylinders		Average R.P.M.		Average Brake Horsepower	
(Feet per Min.)		(Cu. In.)							
1927	2150	1927	39.5	1927	6.45	1927	2740	1927	65.8
1928	2210	1928	39.1	1928	6.59	1928	2860	1928	70.9
1929	2310	1929	38.9	1929	6.71	1929	3063	1929	81.6
1930	2380	1930	37.6	1930	7.04	1930	3170	1930	87.6
1931	2395	1931	36.8	1931	7.49	1931	3230	1931	95.0
1932	2390	1932	36.7	1932	7.78	1932	3250	1932	101.0
1933	2463	1933	36.0	1933	7.88	1933	3360	1933	106.5
1934	2508	1934	36.2	1934	7.97	1934	3420	1934	112.5
1935	2535	1935	36.1	1935	7.51	1935	3480	1935	109.6
1936	2498	1936	35.6	1936	7.50	1936	3487	1936	110.1
1937	2554	1937	35.8	1937	7.74	1937	3556	1937	115.9
1938	2545	1938	35.7	1938	7.60	1938	3576	1938	111.7

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF

MAKE AND MODEL	ENGINE										GENERAL				FUEL SYSTEM	TRANS- MISSION			REAR AXLE										
	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Maximum Brake H.P. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio (To 1)	Cylinder Arrangement	No. of Main Bearings	Valve Location	Crankcase Type	Piston Material	Camshaft Drive	Wheelbase (In.)	Tread—Rear (In.)	Tires (In. or Metric)	Oil pressure to—	No. Used and Type of Carburetor	Supercharged	Clutch Type	Location	Type	No. of Forward Speeds Synchronizing Clutches	Final Drive	Gear Ratio (To 1)	Torque taken by	Drive on	Independent Suspension	Servo Unit Fitted	Chassis Weight (Lb.)		
BRITISH																													
A.C. (Acedes)	16/80	6-2.56x3.94	66-4250	121.5	6.50	5	I	Se	Al	C	119.0	53	5.50/18	abce	3-.....	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.66°	sp	R	N	M	N	1596	
A.C. (Acedes)	16/70	6-2.56x3.94	66-4250	121.5	7.00	5	I	Se	Al	C	119.0	53	5.50/18	abce	3-.....	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.75°	sp	R	N	M	N	1708	
A.C. (Acedes)	16/80	6-2.56x3.94	82-4250	121.5	7.50	5	I	Se	Al	C	106.0	50	5.00/19	abce	3-.....	Y†	SP	U	Ps†	4	Y SB	4.25°	sp	R	N	M	N	1559	
Alvis	SB-13.22	4-2.87x4.33	64-.....	112.4	6.30	3	I	In	Al	C	106.0	50	5.50/17	ac	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1904	
Alvis	Silver Crest-TF-16.95	6-2.66x4.33	68-3800	144.1	6.20	4	I	In	Al	C	120.0	56	6.50/16	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y Hy	5.22	sp	R	N	M	N	2576	
Alvis	Silver Crest-TF-19.82	6-2.87x4.33	91-4250	168.5	6.48	4	I	In	Al	C	120.0	56	6.50/16	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y Hy	5.44	sp	R	N	M	N	2576	
Alvis-Crested Eagle-20-TK-19.82	6-2.87x4.33	87-4250	168.5	6.20	4	4	I	Se	Al	S	128.0°	56	6.00/19	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y SB	5.22	sp	R	N	M	N	2688°	
Alvis-Crested Eagle-25-TD-25.63	6-3.27x4.33	102-3600	217.8	6.35	5	7	I	Se	Al	C	123.0°	56	6.00/19	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y SB	4.55	sp	R	N	M	N	2688°	
Alvis-Speed 25	SC-25.63	6-3.27x4.33	110-3800	217.8	6.35	5	7	I	Se	Al	C	124.0	56	5.50/19	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y SB	4.11	sp	R	N	M	N	2674
Alvis-4.3 Litre	SC-31.48	6-3.62x4.33	123-3600	267.6	6.25	7	I	Se	Al	C	124.0	56	5.50/19	ac	3-Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y SB	3.81°	sp	R	N	M	N	2688°	
Armstrong Siddeley	14-HP	6-2.40x3.75	45-4000	101.8	6.00	4	I	In	Al	S	108.0	54	5.00/17	abce	1-Do	N	SC	U	Ps	4	N SB	5.33	tt	R	N	M	N	1788	
Armstrong Siddeley	17-HP	6-2.62x4.49	60-3000	146.1	5.75	4	I	In	Al	S	116.0°	57	5.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SC	U	Ps	4	N SB	5.10°	tt	R	N	M	N	2386°	
Armstrong Siddeley	25-HP	6-3.25x4.49	85-3500	224.0	5.75	4	I	In	Al	S	123.0°	57	6.00/17	abce	1-Do	N	SC	U	Ps	4	N SB	4.36°	sp	R	N	M	N	2940°	
Aston Martin-Long Chassis-15/98	4-3.07x4.02	90-5000	118.9	7.75	5	3	I	In	Al	C	116.0°	54½	5.25/17	abce	2-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.67	sp	R	N	M	N	2156°	
Aston Martin	Speed Model	4-3.07x4.02	110-5500	118.9	8.20	3	I	In	Al	C	102.0	54½	5.25/18	abde	2-.....	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N SB	4.44	sp	R	N	M	N	2000	
Austin	7-HP	4-2.20x3.00	17-3900	45.6	6.00	3	L	Se	Al	H	81.0	43	4.00/17	ab	1-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.25	tt	R	N	M	N	710	
Austin	Big Seven	4-2.24x3.50	25-4000	54.9	6.25	3	L	In	Al	C	87.5	45	4.75/16	abce	1-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.12	tt	R	N	M	N	910	
Austin	10-HP	4-2.50x3.50	27-4000	68.7	5.75	3	L	In	Al	C	93.7	46½	5.25/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.25	sp	R	N	M	N	1232	
Austin	Light 12/4	4-2.73x4.00	33-3600	93.6	5.47	3	L	In	Al	C	106.2	53½	5.75/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	1526	
Austin	Fourteen	4-2.73x4.00	38-3400	104.4	5.71	4	L	In	Al	C	111.7	53½	5.75/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.37	sp	R	N	M	N	1617	
Austin	18-HP	6-2.73x4.37	57-3600	153.7	6.15	4	L	In	Al	C	112.5°	58½	6.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.11	ap	R	N	M	N	2184°	
Austin	20-HP	6-3.12x4.50	66-3000	207.0	5.45	8	L	Se	Al	C	136.0	57½	6.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.67	sp	R	N	M	N	2765	
Bentley	4½ Litre	6-3.50x4.50	260.0	6.00	0	7	I	Se	Al	C	126.0	56	5.50/18	ac	2-Up	N	SP	Se	Hs	4	Y Hy	4.11	sp	R	N	M	N	2548	
Daimler	15	6-2.59x4.15	55-3800	132.1	6.50	4	I	In	Al	C	114.0	52	6.00/16	abce	1-Ho	N	H	U	Pp	4	Y Wo	4.86	sp	R	N	M	N	2240	
Daimler	E-20	6-2.83x4.13	62-3600	156.5	6.00	4	I	Se	Al	C	114.0	56	6.00/18	abce	1-Ho	N	H	U	Pp	4	Y Wo	5.14	sp	R	N	M	N	2350	
Daimler	EL-24	6-3.15x4.33	75-3600	202.4	6.00	7	I	In	Al	C	124.0	57	6.50/17	abce	1-Ho	N	H	U	Pp	4	Y Wo	4.86	sp	R	N	M	N	2970	
Daimler	E-3½	6-2.83x4.13	95-3600	208.7	6.00	5	I	Se	Al	C	123.0°	57	6.50/17	abce	1-Dd	N	H	U	Pp	4	Y Wo	4.86	sp	R	N	M	N	2825	
Daimler	V-4½	6-3.15x4.53	103-3400	282.0	6.00	9	I	In	Al	C	142.0	57	7.00/18	abce	1-Dd	N	H	S	Pp	4	Y Wo	4.38	sp	R	N	M	N	3584	
Ford	8-HP	4-2.23x3.64	23.4-4000	56.9	6.20°	3	L	Se	Al	H	90.0	45	4.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N SB	5.50	tt	R	N	M	N	1210	
Ford	10-HP	4-2.50x3.64	32.5-4300	71.5	6.06	3	L	Se	Al	H	94.0	45	4.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N SB	5.50	tt	R	N	M	N	1232	
Ford	V8-22-HP	8-2.60x3.20	60-4200	136.0	6.60	3	L	Se	CS	H	108.2	58	5.75/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N SB	4.55	tt	R	N	M	N	1920	
Ford	V-8-30-HP	8-3.06x3.75	85-3800	221.0	6.12°	3	L	Se	Al	H	112.0	58.2	6.00/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N SB	4.11	tt	R	N	M	N	2110	
Hillman	Minx	4-2.48x4.74	33-4100	72.2	6.15	3	L	In	Al	C	92.0	48½	5.25/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	5.44	sp	R	N	M	N	1407	
Hillman	"14"	4-2.95x4.33	51-3600	118.5	6.10	3	L	In	Al	C	114.0	56	5.75/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	2751	
Hillman	6 Cyl.	6-2.95x4.72	73-3400	194.0	6.00	4	L	In	Al	C	126.0	59½	6.50/16	abde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	2240	
Humber	16	6-2.66x4.72	60-3700	157.2	6.50	4	L	In	Al	C	114.0	56	6.00/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	2240	
Humber	Snipe	6-2.95x4.72	78-3300	194.0	6.40	4	L	In	Al	C	114.0	58	6.00/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.30	sp	R	N	M	N	2240	
Humber	Pullman	6-3.34x4.72	100-3400	249.2	6.10	4	L	In	Al	C	122.0	60¼	7.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.30	sp	R	N	M	N	3052	
Humber	Snipe Imperial	6-3.34x4.72	100-3400	249.2	6.10	4	L	In	Al	C	124.0	60¼	7.00/16	abde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.30	sp	R	N	M	N	2996	
Invicta	20	6-2.91x4.09	75-4200	164.3	6.80	4	I	In	Al	C	126.0	57½	6.00/16	ab	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.45	sp	R	N	M	N	2100	
Invicta	30	6-3.54x4.09	120-4000	243.9	6.80	7	I	In	Al	C	126.0	57½	6.50/16	ab	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.45	sp	R	N	M	N	2200	
Jowett	8G	2-3.03x3.99	17-3750	57.7	4.70	2	L	Se	Al	C	102.0	48½	5.00/16	ac	1-Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	1064	
Jowett	J	4-2.50x3.62	32-4500	71.2	5.50	2	L	Se	Al	C	102.0	48½	5.25/16	ac	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y SB	4.89	sp	R	N	M	N	1344	
Lagonda	L.G. 6	6-3.48x4.75	140-3800	271.1	6.70	4	I	In	Al	C	127.5°	60	6.00/18	abce	2-Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y SB	3.58	sp	R	N	M	N	3020	
Lagonda	V-12	12-2.95x3.32	180-5500	273.3	7.00	4	I	In	Al	C	124.0	60	6.50/18	abce	2-Do	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y Hy	4.45°	sp	R</					

FOREIGN PASSENGER CARS

MAKE AND MODEL	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	ENGINE						GENERAL				FUEL SYSTEM		TRANSMISSION		REAR AXLE		Drive on Independent Suspension	Service Brakes	Servo Unit Fitted	Chassis Weight (Lb.)								
		Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio (To 1)	Cylinder Arrangement	No. of Main Bearings	Valve Location	Crankcase Type	Piston Material	Camshaft Drive	Wheelbase (In.)	Tread—Rear (In.)	Tires (In. or Metric)	Oil Pressure to	No. Used and Type of Carburetor	Supercharged	Clutch Type					Location	Type	No. of Forward Speeds Synchronizing Clutches	Final Drive	Gear Ratio—To 1	Torque taken by		
BRITISH—Continued																													
Standard.....Ten	4-2.50x3.93	33-4000	77.3	6.50	I	3	L	In	Al	C	90.0	46.0	5.00/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.29	sp	R	N	M	N	1344
Standard.....Twelve	4-2.74x4.17	44-4000	98.1	6.50	I	3	L	In	Al	C	100.0	48.0	5.25/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.86	sp	R	N	M	N	1456
Standard.....Fourteen	4-2.87x4.17	49-4000	108.5	6.50	I	3	L	In	Al	C	108.0	52.0	5.75/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.25	sp	R	N	M	N	1785
Standard.....Twenty	6-2.87x4.17	65-3800	162.5	6.50	V	7	L	In	Al	C	116.0	52.0	6.00/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.75	sp	R	N	M	N	2009
Standard.....V-Eight	8-2.50x4.17	75-4000	163.8	6.50	V	7	L	In	Al	C	102.0	52.0	5.75/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.75	sp	R	N	M	N	1974
Talbot.....BE-10	4-2.48x3.74	40-4500	72.3	7.00	I	3	L	In	Al	C	93.0	48.0	5.25/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.44	sp	R	N	M	N	1288
Talbot.....BP-21	6-2.95x4.72	82-3800	194.0	6.50	I	4	L	In	Al	C	118.0	56.0	6.25/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.30	sp	R	N	M	N	1785
Talbot.....BG-110	6-3.15x4.41	120-4500	206.0	6.20	I	7	L	In	Al	H	120.0	56.0	6.00/18	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.36	tt	R	N	M	N	2884
Triumph.....1½ Litre-Dolomite	4-2.72x3.93	50-4500	91.3	7.00	I	3	L	In	Al	C	108.0	52.5	5.00/17	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1650
Triumph.....14/60-Vitesse	4-2.95x3.93	60-4500	107.8	6.60	I	3	L	In	Al	C	108.0	50.0	5.00/17	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1640
Triumph.....14/60-Dolomite	4-2.95x3.93	60-4500	107.8	6.60	I	3	L	In	Al	C	110.0	52.05	5.50/17	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1740
Triumph.....2 Litre-Dolomite	6-2.56x3.93	70-4500	121.4	6.80	I	4	L	In	Al	C	116.0	52.05	5.50/17	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1860
Triumph.....2 Litre-Vitesse	6-2.56x3.93	70-4500	121.4	6.80	I	4	L	In	Al	C	116.0	50.0	5.25/17	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.00	sp	R	N	M	N	1750
Vauxhall.....H-10-HP	4-2.50x3.74	35-3800	73.7	6.50	I	3	L	In	Al	C	94.0	47.0	4.50/17	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.14	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Vauxhall.....DY-12-HP	6-2.24x3.93	36-4000	93.4	6.43	I	4	L	In	Al	C	101.0	50.0	5.50/16	abcde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.77	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Vauxhall.....DX-14-HP	6-2.42x3.93	42-3500	108.8	6.43	I	4	L	In	Al	C	101.0	50.0	5.50/16	abcde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.77	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Vauxhall.....GY-25-HP	6-3.23x4.00	80-3400	196.1	6.00	I	4	L	In	Al	C	110.5	57.5	5.25/16	abcde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.44	sp	R	N	M	N	2328
Vauxhall.....GL-25-HP	6-3.23x4.00	80-3400	196.1	6.00	I	4	L	In	Al	C	120.0	57.5	6.25/16	abcde	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.44	sp	R	N	M	N	2384
Wolseley.....12-HP	4-2.73x4.02	48-4000	94.4	6.60	I	3	L	In	Bi	C	98.0	56.0	5.75/16	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.33	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....14-HP	6-2.42x4.02	56-4300	110.9	6.30	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	106.0	56.0	6.00/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.33	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....16-HP	6-2.58x4.02	67-4200	125.8	6.00	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	117.5	61.0	6.50/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.22	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....18-HP	6-2.74x4.02	80-4200	141.6	6.50	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	106.0	56.0	6.00/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.80	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....21-HP	6-2.95x4.33	86-3800	177.9	6.00	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	117.5	61.0	6.50/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.77	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....25-HP	6-3.23x4.33	108-3600	212.6	6.00	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	117.5	61.0	6.50/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.55	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
Wolseley.....25-HP	6-3.23x4.33	108-3600	212.6	6.00	I	4	L	In	Bi	C	145.2	61.0	7.00/16	abc	2-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.45	sp	R	N	M	N	1730
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN																													
Praga.....Baby	4-2.36x3.46	22-3200	60.7	5.84	I	3	L	Se	Al	H	100.0	46.0	5.25/16	abc	1-Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	5.56	Ta	R	A	M	N	1367
Praga.....Lady	4-2.95x3.70	35-3500	101.3	5.77	I	3	L	Se	Al	H	104.3	49.6	5.75/16	abc	1-Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	5.11	sp	R	N	M	N	1775
Praga.....Golden	6-3.35x4.53	80-3500	238.6	6.00	I	3	L	Se	Al	H	137.8	55.5	7.00/16	abc	1-Do	Y	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.54	sp	R	N	M	N	3175
Skoda.....Popular	4-2.56x2.95	27-3500	60.7	6.40	I	2	L	In	Al	C	95.7	44.9	5.00/16	abc	Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.25	Ta	R	A	M	N	1102
Skoda.....Rapid	4-2.76x3.54	31-3500	84.2	5.90	I	3	L	In	Al	C	104.3	48.0	5.75/16	abc	Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.50	Ta	R	A	M	N	1433
Skoda.....Favorit	4-2.95x4.02	38-3500	109.8	5.90	I	6	L	In	Al	C	120.1	51.9	6.00/16	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.57	Ta	R	A	M	N	2094
Skoda.....Superb	6-2.95x4.33	65-3500	178.1	5.80	I	8	L	In	Al	C	129.9	53.5	6.50/16	abc	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.90	Ta	R	A	M	N	2579
Zbrojovka.....Z-4	2-3.23x3.70	26-3200	60.9	5.00	I	3	2c	In	Al	2c	102.7	43.3	3.25/16	.....	Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	5.22	sp	F	A	M	N	1102
Zbrojovka.....Z-5	4-2.83x3.54	40-3200	90.8	5.50	I	5	2c	In	Al	2c	112.9	46.8	3.25/16	.....	Ho	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.88	sp	F	A	M	N	1433
FRENCH																													
Berliet.....MKM-3	4-3.15x3.93	55-4000	122.0	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	C	116.2	53.2	150/40	abc	Do	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.91	tt	R	F	M	N	1433
Bugatti.....57	8-2.83x3.93	140-4800	201.3	6.00	I	6	L	In	Al	H	129.9	53.2	5.50/18	abc	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.18	tt	R	N	M	N	2094
Chenard & Walcker.....MI	4-3.07x3.93	42-3200	116.6	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	C	118.1	55.5	157/720	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.77	sp	R	N	M	N	2204
Chenard & Walcker.....78	6-3.06x3.75	90-3500	219.6	6.30	V	3	L	In	Al	C	118.1	55.5	170/748	abc	Do	Y	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.11	sp	R	N	M	N	2270
Citroen.....Light-11	4-3.07x3.93	35-3200	99.3	5.90	I	3	L	In	Al	C	114.6	52.8	140/40	abc	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	5.00	Ta	R	A	M	N	2204
Citroen.....11	4-3.07x3.93	42-3200	116.6	5.90	I	3	L	In	Al	C	114.6	52.8	150/40	abc	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	5.00	Ta	R	A	M	N	2270
Citroen.....11	4-3.07x3.93	42-3200	116.6	5.90	I	3	L	In	Al	C	121.6	57.1	150/40	abc	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	5.00	Ta	R	A	M	N	2425
Delage.....DI-12	4-3.15x4.21	52-4000	131.2	6.37	I	3	L	In	Al	C	116.1	57.0	5.50/17	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.20	sp	R	N	M	N	1984
Delage.....D6-70	6-3.19x3.56	83-4000	170.8	6.90	I	4	L	In	Al	C	124.0	57.0	5.50/17	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.20	sp	R	N	M	N	2094
Delage.....D8-100	8-3.15x4.21	115-4000	262.3	6.37	I	5	L	In	Al	C	142.9	59.0	7.00/17	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	3.90	sp	R	N	M	N	2646
Delage.....D8-120	8-3.30x4.21	143-4000	291.7	7.25	I	5	L	In	Al	C	131.9	57.0	6.50/18	abc	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	3.50	sp	R	N	M	N	2425
Delahaye.....134	4-3.15x4.21	50-3400	131.2																										

Mechanical Specifications of Foreign Passenger Cars—Concluded

MAKE AND MODEL	ENGINE										GENERAL				FUEL SYSTEM		TRANSMISSION		REAR AXLE		Torque taken by Drive on Independent Suspension Service Brakes	Servo Unit Fitted	Chassis Weight (Lb.)							
	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Maximum Brake H.P. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio (To 1)	Cylinder Arrangement	No. of Main Bearings	Valve Location	Crankcase Type	Piston Material	Camshaft Drive	Wheelbase (In.)	Tread—Rear (In.)	Tires (In. or Metric)	Oil Pressure to	No. Used and Type of Carburetor	Supercharged	Clutch Type	Location	Type	No. of Forward Speeds Synchronizing Clutches				Final Drive	Gear Ratio (To 1)					
GERMAN—Continued																														
Hansa-Lloyd.....H-2000	6-2.76x3.35	50-3600	119.7	6.00	I	4	I	In	Als	G	113.0	52.7	5.50/16	abce	Do	...	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.11	Ta	R	A	H	N	1389	
Hansa-Lloyd.....H-3500	6-3.23x4.33	90-3500	212.6	6.00	I	4	I	In	Als	G	122.6	56.7	6.00/16	abce	Do	...	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.80	Ta	R	A	H	N	2204	
Horsh.....V-8	8-3.07x3.62	75-3000	214.4	5.80	I	V	3	I	In	Al	C	122.0	57.8	6.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.90	sp	R	A	H	N	3080
Horsh.....850-51-53	8-3.42x4.09	120-3400	301.6	5.80	I	10	I	In	Al	Wo	147.6	59.7	7.00/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.90	...	R	A	H	N	4075	
Maybach.....SW-38	6-3.54x3.93	140-4000	231.2	6.50	I	8	I	In	Al	H	133.1	58.2	6.50/17	abc	2-Up	N	Dp	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.60	tt	R	A	H	N	3686	
Maybach.....Zeppelin	12-3.62x3.93	200-3000	486.6	6.30	V	8	I	In	Al	H	146.8	59.8	7.50/20	abce	2-Up	N	MD	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.21	tt	R	A	H	N	4630	
Mercedes-Benz.....170-V	4-2.89x3.93	38-3400	103.5	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	H	111.8	51.6	5.25/16	abce	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.14	tt	R	A	H	N	1433	
Mercedes-Benz (1).....170-H	4-2.89x3.93	38-3400	103.5	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	H	102.4	50.0	5.00/17	abde	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.13	tt	R	A	H	N	1433	
Mercedes-Benz.....230	6-2.85x3.54	55-3800	136.0	7.25	I	4	L	In	Al	H	120.1	54.7	6.00/16	abce	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.17	tt	R	A	H	N	2204	
Mercedes-Benz.....320	6-3.25x3.93	78-3800	196.0	7.25	I	7	L	In	Al	H	129.9	59.0	6.50/17	abce	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.30	tt	R	A	H	N	2998	
Mercedes-Benz.....500	6-3.25x4.53	110-3300	300.0	6.60	I	9	L	In	Al	H	144.5	58.5	7.00/20	abce	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	5	Y	SB	5.77	tt	R	A	H	N	3968	
Mercedes-Benz.....540-K	6-3.46x4.37	180-3300	329.5	6.13	I	9	I	In	Al	H	129.5	59.1	7.00/17	abce	Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.10	tt	R	A	H	N	3748	
Mercedes-Benz.....770	8-3.74x5.32	200-3300	467.0	4.70	I	9	I	In	Al	H	147.6	59.7	7.50/20	abce	Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.50	tt	R	A	H	N	4365	
Opel.....RV	4-2.66x2.95	27-4000	65.1	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	H	92.0	46.0	4.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	5.14	sp	R	A	H	N	1603	
Opel.....Kadett	4-2.66x2.95	27-4000	65.1	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	H	92.0	46.0	4.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	5.14	sp	R	A	H	N	1642	
Opel.....Olympia	4-2.66x2.91	37-3400	90.1	6.00	I	4	I	In	Ast	H	95.7	49.9	5.00/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.55	sp	R	A	H	N	1949	
Opel.....Super Six	6-3.15x3.23	59-3500	149.8	6.00	I	4	I	In	Ast	H	104.0	49.5	5.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.30	sp	R	A	H	N	1724	
Opel.....Admiral	6-3.54x3.74	79-3200	219.7	6.00	I	4	I	In	Ast	H	219.7	57.5	6.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.30	sp	R	A	H	N	2425	
Stoewer**.....Greit	4-2.95x3.31	36-3600	90.0	5.40	O	2	I	Se	NB	C	104.7	49.2	129/642	a	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	N	SB	4.72	Ta	R	A	H	N	1257	
Stoewer.....Sedina	4-2.35x4.17	55-3300	146.8	5.80	I	3	I	In	NB	C	114.2	55.1	158/662	ab	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.88	tt	R	A	H	N	1521	
Stoewer.....Arkona	6-3.35x4.17	82-3300	220.1	5.80	I	4	I	In	NB	C	131.9	56.0	168/702	ab	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	3.88	tt	R	A	H	N	1874	
Wanderer.....W-23	6-2.95x3.94	62-3500	160.5	6.40	I	3	I	Se	Al	C	114.2	57.1	5.25/17	abce	Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.10	...	R	A	H	N	2160	
Wanderer.....W-26	6-2.95x3.94	62-3500	160.5	6.40	I	3	I	Se	Al	C	124.0	53.1	5.50/17	abce	Ho	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.88	...	R	A	H	N	2270	
Wanderer.....W-24	4-2.95x3.94	42-3500	107.0	6.40	I	3	I	Se	Al	C	102.4	52.3	5.00/17	abce	Do	N	SP	S	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.50	...	R	A	H	N	1765	
ITALIAN																														
Alfa-Romeo.....6C-2300B	6-2.76x3.93	70-4400	234.7	7.0	I	7	I	In	Al	C	118.1	57.5	5.50/18	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	5.38	Ta	R	A	H	N	2161	
Alfa-Romeo.....Mille Miglia	6-2.76x3.93	95-4500	234.7	7.75	I	7	I	In	Al	C	118.1	57.5	5.50/18	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.35	Ta	R	A	H	N	2161	
Alfa-Romeo.....8C-2900B	8-2.68x3.93	180-5000	221.5	5.75	I	10	I	In	Al	B	110.2	33.2	5.50/19	abe	2-Up	N	Dp	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.54	Ta	R	A	H	N	1873	
Bianchi.....S. 9/1400	4-2.68x3.93	42-4100	221.5	5.65	I	3	L	In	Al	B	109.6	55.9	6.00/16	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	5.10	sp	R	A	H	N	1675	
Fiat.....500	4-2.05x2.64	13-4000	86.7	6.50	I	2	L	In	Al	C	78.7	42.5	4.00/15	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.85	sp	R	A	H	N	661	
Fiat.....508-C	4-2.68x2.95	32-4000	166.1	6.00	I	3	I	In	Al	C	95.3	48.0	5.00/15	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.64	sp	R	A	H	N	1091	
Fiat.....1500	6-2.56x2.95	45-4000	151.7	5.75	I	4	I	In	Al	C	110.2	52.8	5.50/15	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.44	sp	R	A	H	N	1323	
Isotta Fraschini.....8-B	8-3.74	5.12	110-2400	449.5	5.00	I	3	I	Se	Al	T	145.7	67.7	32/675	abce	Do	N	MD	S	Hs	4	Y	TB	3.75	...	R	A	H	N	3527
Lancia.....Aprilia	4-2.83x3.27	46-4000	206.2	5.70	V	3	I	Se	Al	C	108.3	49.6	140/400	abe	1-Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	Hy	4.10	Ta	R	A	H	N	1323	
Lancia.....Series 4aAstura	8-2.93x3.35	85-4000	226.6	5.35	V	5	I	In	Al	C	136.7	55.1	150/450	abe	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	Hy	4.27	sp	R	A	H	N	2204	
Maserati.....4-CM-1100	4-2.56x3.23	125-6600	165.9	6.00	I	3	I	In	Al	G	94.5	47.2	(2)	abe	1-Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.60	tt	R	A	H	N	1146	
Maserati.....4-CM-1500	4-2.72x3.93	150-6100	228.4	6.00	I	3	I	In	Al	G	94.5	48.0	(3)	abe	1-Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.18	tt	R	A	H	N	1323	
Maserati.....6-CM-1500	6-2.56x2.95	155-6800	151.9	6.00	I	4	I	In	Al	G	98.0	48.0	(4)	abe	1-Up	Y	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	TB	4.40	tt	R	A	H	N	1499	
JAPANESE																														
Datsun.....16	4-2.17x2.99	16-3600	44.1	5.40	I	2	L	In	Y	B	79.0	41.3	4.00/16	a	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	6.50	sp	R	A	H	N	904	
Hatsudoki.....2-GB-7	2-2.93x3.31	14-3000	44.7	5.00	O	2	L	Se	Al	H	72.8	42.1	4.00/16	a	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	Wo	7.00	sp	R	A	H	N	992	
Nissan.....	6-3.23x4.49	85-3400	223.9	6.50	I	7	L	In	Al	C	110.0	56.7	6.00/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	4.09	sp	R	A	H	N	1984	
Ohta.....	4-2.38x2.52	15-3400	44.9	5.50	I	2	L	In	Al	H	78.0	40.9	4.00/17	a	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	SB	6.00	sp	R	A	H	N	915	
Rokko.....KP-46	6-3.15x4.53	105-1400	281.2	5.70	I	3	L	In	Al	H	127.6	57.9	7.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.44	sp	R	A	H	N	3087	
Sumida.....HA	6-3.54x4.72	75-3800	286.1	5.00	I	3	I	In	NI	C	129.9	59.0	7.50/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	4.63	sp	R	A	H	N	4851	
Toyota.....7	6-3.34x4.02	65-3000	206.8	5.42	I	3	I	In	CI	H	112.2	57.1	5.50/17	abce	1-Do	N	SP	S	Hs	3	N	SB	4.11	sp	R	A	H	N	3307	
Tsukuba.....104	4-2.18x2.99	15-3500	44.9	6.00	V	3	L	In	Al	H	74.8	39.4	4.00/18	b	1-Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	N	Wo	6.00	ra	F	F	H	N	847	
Wakaba.....WB-1800	4-3.07x3.74	43-3300	110.5	6.00	I	3	L	In	Al	H	109.5	53.1	140/430	abce	Do	N	SP	U	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.80	tt	R	A	H	N	2646	
SWEDISH																														
Scania-Vabis.....	6-4.33x5.35	125-2200	472.7	5.20	I	7	I	Se	Al	C	196.8	65.3	240/960	abce	Up	N	SP	U	Hs	4	Y	SB	5.40	H	R	N	M	Y	...	
Volvo.....EC	6-3.31x4.33	86-3500	223.9	5.90	I	7	L	In	CI	C	114.2	54.3	6.25/16	abce	1-Do	N	SP	S	Hs	3	Y	SB	4.10	sp	R	A	H	N	1887	

Mechanical Specifications—American Trucks—1938

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCE MARKS

GENERAL

Make and Model—Only basic models are listed. Variations are available with most manufacturers.

Tonnage Rating—Where a spread of ratings is given, the maximum tonnage is the minimum for extremely difficult conditions; the ranges between are for varying operating conditions.

Chassis Price—Chassis price quoted applies to standard wheelbase with standard tires. All prices are F.O.B. factory.

Gross Vehicle Weight—Is chassis weight stripped, plus body and cab weight, plus payload. Gross vehicle weight is the weight of the vehicle in standard tire size, not on tires listed as standard.

Chassis Weight Stripped—Is weight of standard chassis with standard equipment, with crankcase and cooling system, fuel tank, radiator, and battery. Excludes weight of body and cab. Exceptions are noted.

Maximum Tire Size—Is furnished at extra cost, if the maximum differs from the standard tire size. Dual rear tires are standard except where otherwise noted.

Maximum Brake H.P. at Given R.P.M.—Is actual dynamometer reading without accessories.

Gear Ratio Range in High—Ratio range is given in high gear. No extra cost. Exceptions are noted.

Tractors—Unless given the designation N (meaning not available as tractor), all standard models may be assumed to be available as tractors.

Tractor—Specifically designed for tractor use only.

c.o.e.—Cab-over-engine design.

e.b.s.—Engine-between-seat design.

(1) Autocar—Larger service brake areas on rear axles are provided when tires of 24" base are supplied.

(2) Price—Does not include auxiliary axle. Includes chassis, engine, transmission, complete set of 1 take lining and drum area do not include auxiliary rear axle.

(3) Models—Intended for dump or tractor service only.

(4) Biederman—Will furnish Continental or Hercules engines at the buyer's option.

(5) Chevrolet—For export only.

(6) Chevrolet—Governor set not to exceed 45 M.P.H. Export rating 12,300 lb.

(7) Ford—Retail list price at Dearborn includes front bumper with two Bumper Guards, five wheels, two 6.00/20 front tires, two 32x6 rear tires, spare wheel carrier and ash tray.

(8) Ford—Retail list price at Dearborn includes front bumper with two Bumper Guards, five wheels, two 6.50/17 front tires, two 7.00/17 rear tires, spare wheel carrier, two front shock absorbers and ash tray.

(9) Ford—Retail list price at Dearborn includes front bumper with two Bumper Guards, five 6.00/16 tires, spare wheel

carrier, tire lock, front and rear shock absorbers and ash tray.

(6) General Motors—Tire size indicated in minimum and maximum tire sizes is maximum tire size. Standard tires recommended for normal operating conditions. Available for export only as each chassis. Dual performance rear axle at extra cost. F-46 includes Double Reduction rear axle at extra cost.

(7) GMC—T-46, T-33H, and F-46, GMC "239" engine at price deduction for T-23 and F-23. T-33H, F-33H, GMC "409" engine group option at extra cost for T-46 and F-46. GMC "430" engine at extra cost for T-61, T-61H, F-61, and F-61H.

(8) Hendrickson—All models available at extra cost. Engine design for slight additional charge.

(9) International Harvester—Those International Truck Models carrying dual tonnage ratings when suffixed with letter L or H are given the lower or the higher rating, respectively. Example: Model D-40 two to three tons. Model D-40-L two tons. Model D-40-H three tons. This method of rating is based on careful consideration of the nature of the loads to be transported, the traveling speeds involved and in general the all around severity of the operation.

(10) Mack—Cab and D body included in price.

(11) Mack—Cab now included in list price.

(12) Mack—Cab and D body included in price.

(13) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(14) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(15) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(16) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(17) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(18) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(19) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(20) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(21) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(22) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(23) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(24) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(25) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(26) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(27) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(28) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(29) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

(30) Moreland—H-310 also available with Cummins B, Chain drive Model HC-340 also available with Continental 22R and as diesel with Hercules DRXB engine.

nished with Sterling L.T.-6 engine and Brown-Line Transmission No. 714. List price \$13,000.

(20) Indiana—These models are for General Motors and their chassis price depends upon quantity ordered.

(21) Willys—Specifications of Model CC-38 Half-Tonner Cab Chassis, Model CP-38 Cab Pick-up and Model CS-38 Cab Pick-up chassis are listed at \$4,545, \$4,545 and \$4,545, respectively.

(22) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(23) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(24) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(25) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(26) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(27) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(28) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(29) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

(30) Dodge and Fargo—Special Heavy Duty Models for Export only, not sold in U. S. A.

MAKES—ALL

A LaF—American La France.

B—Bendix. BL—Brown-Line.

BO—Bendix front, Own rear.

Bu or Bud—Buick. Cl or Cla—Clark.

C—Covert. Con—Continental.

Cum—Cummins-Diesel.

Eat—Eaton. Fu—Fuller.

Ha S—Hill Scott. L—Lockheed.

Hi—Hercules front. O—Overhead.

L—Lockheed front, Wisconsin rear.

Lyc—Lycorning.

N—New Process.

O or Ow—Own.

Op or Opt—Optional.

S—Shumway.

Shu—Shur.

Spl—Splitter. Ste or St—Sterling.

T or Tim—Timken.

T&M—Timken & Moreland.

TWH—Timken Wisconsin Harrington.

W—Warner Gear.

WH—Wisconsin Harrington.

Wau—Waukesha.

Wau—Waukesha.

W—Westinghouse.

BRAKES—HAND

Location

C—Center of double propeller shaft.

J—Jackshaft.

R—Worm or bevel gearshaft.

T—Transmission.

P—Propeller shaft.

Type

D—Tru-Stop disk. X—External.

I—Internal.

BRAKE DRUMS

Material

—Cast alloy iron.

A—American Car Fdr.

C—Centrifuge.

F—Furnace Iron.

G—Grmalite.

N—Nickel Iron.

P—Pressed steel.

—Cast steel.

—Where a combination of any of the above is used, the first reference mark is for front and the second to the rear drums.)

FRAME

Type

L—L Beam.

C—Channel.

T—Channel tapered front and rear.

B—Channel reinforced with liner.

PL—Channel reinforced with both liner and plate.

TL—Channel reinforced front and rear reinforced with liner.

D—Drop Center.

Y—Tapered front.

X—A-Braced.

GOVERNOR STANDARD

Y—Yes. N—No.

REAR AXLE

Final Drive and Type

B—Bevel.

D—Dead.

Hy—Hypoid.

W—Worm.

W/2—Worm or Double Reduction Optional.

H—Semi-floating.

Y—Three-quarter floating.

R—Ratios other than standard at extra cost.

(**) Only one ratio.

Drive and Torque

A—Radius Rods and Torque Arm.

R—Hotchkiss (springs).

T—Torque Arm.

U—Torque Tube.

WHEELS DRIVEN

2F—Forward unit of Rear Axle Group.

4R—Rear unit of Rear Axle Group.

4F—Front Axle and Forward unit of Rear Axle Group.

4FR—Front axle and rear unit of rear axle group.

6—All wheels.

FORMULAS

(For Transportation Engineering)

Miles Per Hour

M.P.H.—336 x F.G.R.

M.P.H.—Miles per hour.

R.P.M.—Revolutions per minute.

D.—Effective tire diameter.

F.G.R.—Final gear ratio.

GA=TE—RR.

GA=TE—RR.

TE=Tractive effort.

RR=Road resistance—.012 for hard surfaced roads.

Tractive Effort

In. lb. torque x F.G.R. x EFF.

TE=

G.V.W. x R.

EFF=Efficiency—.90 for all rear axles except front end—.85.

R=Rolling radius.

G.V.W.=Gross vehicle weight.

In. lb. torque=12 x torque in ft.

Torque in L.B. FT.

Torque=65 x cu. in. displacement.

(This is approximate and should be used only when actual torque is not known.)

Cu. In. Displacement

D=B x B x B x 7554 x S x No. of Cyl.

AMA Horsepower Rating

B x B x No. of Cyl.

AMA H.P.=

D=Cu. in. displacement.

B=Cylinder bore.

S=Cylinder stroke.

†† Rear 32 x 6. † Rear 7.50/16. ** Rear 32 x 7. (1) Dodge—"Ready to Run." Delivered at Factory Price. Includes all Federal Taxes but does not include any state and/or local taxes. * Chassis & Cab price. † Denotes New Models or Change in Specifications.

Rear 32 x 6 ° Rear 7.00/17

Model	Capacity	Weight	Price	Notes
100	1000	1000	1000	
101	1000	1000	1000	
102	1000	1000	1000	
103	1000	1000	1000	
104	1000	1000	1000	
105	1000	1000	1000	
106	1000	1000	1000	
107	1000	1000	1000	
108	1000	1000	1000	
109	1000	1000	1000	
110	1000	1000	1000	
111	1000	1000	1000	
112	1000	1000	1000	
113	1000	1000	1000	
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175	1000	1000	1000	
176	1000	1000	1000	

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	GENERAL (See Keynote)					TIRE SIZES		ENGINE DETAILS					TRANSMISSION		REAR AXLE			FRONT AXLE		BRAKES				FRAME									
		Tonnage Rating	Chassis Price	Standard Wheelbase	Gross Vehicle Weight with Max. Wt. B.	Chassis Wt. (Striped)	Dual rear S-single rear	Maximum Tire Size	Furnished	Model	No. of Cylinders	Displacement	Comp. Ratio	Torque lb. ft.	H.P. at R.P.M.	Main Bearings Number and Diameter	Governor Standard	Make and Model	Forward Spd's	Make and Model	Gear and Type	Drive & Torque	Gear Ratio	Range in High		Make and Model	Location Type	Limiting Area	Drum Area	Drum Material	Hand Location Type	C-A Dimensions (Std. W.B.)	Side Rail Dimensions	Type
1	International, C-30 (Cont.)	2-3	1145	145	185	14500	4362	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
2	International, C-30	2-3	1280	145	185	14500	4448	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
3	International, C-30	2-3	1365	145	185	14500	4505	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
4	International, C-30	2-3	1475	145	185	14500	4585	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
5	International, C-30	2-3	1575	145	185	14500	4685	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
6	International, C-30	2-3	1675	145	185	14500	4785	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
7	International, C-30	2-3	1775	145	185	14500	4885	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
8	International, C-30	2-3	1875	145	185	14500	4985	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
9	International, C-30	2-3	1975	145	185	14500	5085	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
10	International, C-30	2-3	2075	145	185	14500	5185	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
11	International, C-30	2-3	2175	145	185	14500	5285	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
12	International, C-30	2-3	2275	145	185	14500	5385	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
13	International, C-30	2-3	2375	145	185	14500	5485	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
14	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2475	145	185	14500	5585	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
15	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2575	145	185	14500	5685	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
16	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2675	145	185	14500	5785	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
17	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2775	145	185	14500	5885	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
18	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2875	145	185	14500	5985	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
19	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	2975	145	185	14500	6085	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
20	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3075	145	185	14500	6185	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
21	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3175	145	185	14500	6285	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
22	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3275	145	185	14500	6385	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
23	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3375	145	185	14500	6485	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
24	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3475	145	185	14500	6585	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
25	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3575	145	185	14500	6685	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
26	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3675	145	185	14500	6785	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
27	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3775	145	185	14500	6885	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
28	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3875	145	185	14500	6985	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
29	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	3975	145	185	14500	7085	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
30	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	4075	145	185	14500	7185	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
31	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	4175	145	185	14500	7285	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H 5-6.3	4	Ow F5	4	Ow F5	4	61	83.34	L
32	Kenworth, K-30	2-3	4275	145	185	14500	7385	6.50/20	34x7	Ow FBR223	6-3-84	223.5	5.4	160	78-8400	2-2-8.5	ZZ	Ow F5	5	Ow F5	H	H 5-6.3	2.40	1:1.5	1:1.5	H								

Model	Body	Capacity	Weight	Price	Notes
84	Flat	1000	1150	115	
85	Flat	1000	1150	115	
86	Flat	1000	1150	115	
87	Flat	1000	1150	115	
88	Flat	1000	1150	115	
89	Flat	1000	1150	115	
90	Flat	1000	1150	115	
91	Flat	1000	1150	115	
92	Flat	1000	1150	115	
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170	Flat	1000	1150	115	
171	Flat	1000	1150	115	
172	Flat	1000	1150	115	
173	Flat	1000	1150	115	
174	Flat	1000	1150	115	
175	Flat	1000	1150	115	

(1) Studabaker—Delivered at Factory Prices. Includes all Federal taxes but does not include any state and/or local taxes. (2) Rec.—Retail list price at factory exclusive of Michigan sales tax. † Denotes New Models or Change in Specifications.

Denotes New Models or Change in Specifications.

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	GENERAL (See Keynote)				ENGINE DETAILS				TRANS-MISSION		REAR AXLE		FRONT AXLE		BRAKES				FRAME																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		TIRE SIZES		Chassis Price	Standard Wheelbase	Max. Wt. B. B.	Chassis Weight	Chassis Wt. (Stripped)	Standard Front and Rear	D-dual rear S-single rear	ENGINE DETAILS		Governor Standard	TRANS-MISSION		REAR AXLE		FRONT AXLE			BRAKES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Max. Displacement	Comp. Ratio								Torque lb. ft.	Max. Brake H.P. at R.P.M.		Main Bearings and Length	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model		Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model	Make and Model

For abbreviations see page 269

† Denotes New Models or Change in Specifications.

AMERICAN GASOLINE

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	GENERAL										ENGINE											
		Passenger Rating	Type (City Service, Parlor, etc.)	Standard Wheelbase (In.)	Overall Length (In.)	Tread—Front and Rear (In.)	Complete Vehicle Weight (Lb.)	Standard Tire Sizes (In.)		Maximum Permissible Load on Tires (Lb.)		Make and Model	Location	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Displacement (Cu. In.)	Rated Horsepower (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Net Torque Lb. Ft. at R.P.M.	Valve Arrangement	Oiling System	Fuel System		
								Front	Rear	Front	Rear										Carburetor Make and Type	Carburetor Size (In.)	Gasoline Tank Capacity (Gal.)
1	A. C. F. H-9S	42	CS	245½	395½	80½-72	16640	9.75/22	9.75/22d	8400	16800	HS	180 UF	6-5x6	707	60.0	180-2200	472-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	2	115
2	A. C. F. H-9P	42	Par	245½	395½	80½-72	18200	10.50/22	10.50/22d	10000	20000	HS	180 UF	6-5x6	707	60.0	180-2200	472-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	2	135
3	A. C. F. H-13S	30	CS	158	323½	81¼-70¼	13000	9.75/20	9.00/20d	7800	13000	HS	130 UF	6-4½x5	425	43.3	124-2800	290-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	1½	72
4	A. C. F. H-15P	28	Par	188	328½	81¼-70¼	14800	9.75/20	9.75/20d	7800	15600	HS	135 UF	6-4½x5	477	48.6	139-2800	324-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	1½	85
5	A. C. F. H-15S	32	CS	188	324	81¼-70¼	13100	9.00/20	9.00/20d	6500	13000	HS	135 UF	6-4½x5	477	48.6	139-2800	324-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	1½	72
6	A. C. F. H-16	42	CS	210½	394½	81¼-72	16400	10.50/20	9.75/20d	9200	15600	HS	180 UF	6-5x6	707	60.0	180-2200	472-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	2	90
7	A. C. F. H-17S	35	CS	183½	351½	81¼-70¼	13700	9.75/20	9.00/20d	7800	13000	HS	135 UF	6-4½x5	477	48.6	139-2800	324-1000	I	acde	Zen., Up	1½	72
8	Dittmar C	29-31	Par	205½	328½	81¼-81¼	10800	9.00/20	9.00/20d	6500	13000	Int.	FBB361 FE	6-4½x4½	361	40.8	111-2700	268-1500	I	abcd	Zen., Do	1½	120
9	Dittmar B.T.	27-30	CS	170½	293½	81¼-81¼	7900	7.50/20	7.50/20d	4400	8800	Int.	FAB241 FE	6-3½x4½	241	27.3	84-3200	175-800	I	abcd	Zen., Do	1	40
10	Dittmar B.P.	25-27	Par	170½	293½	81¼-81¼	8150	7.50/20	7.50/20d	4400	8800	Int.	FAB241 FE	6-3½x4½	241	27.3	84-3200	175-800	I	abcd	Zen., Do	1	60
11	Fageol 1350	18-21	Chs	189¼	341	70½-75	11750	8.25/20	(1)	(1)	Wau.	6BK RC	6-3½x4½	282	33.8	82-2800	190-1000	L	acdf	Zen., Do	1½	50	
12	Fageol 2500	21-29	Chs	189¼	341	70½-75	12500	8.25/20	(2)	(2)	Wau.	6MK RC	6-4½x4½	381	40.8	85-2500	240-900	L	acd	Zen., Do	1½	50	
13	Fageol 3000	29-36	Chs	189¼	341	78-75	15500	9.75/20	9.75/20d	(3)	(3)	HS.	135 Ms	6-4½x5	477	48.6	130-2800	300-1200	I	abcdf	Zen., Do	1½	50
14	Flxible 16-C-78	16-20	Par	206½	305	58½-73½	7000	7.00/20	7.00/20d	3400	8800	Che.	1938 FH	6-3½x3½	216	29.4	78-3200	170-850	I	adf	Car., Do	1½	38
15	Flxible 19-C-78	19-24	Par	206½	341	58½-73½	7000	7.00/20	7.00/20d	3400	8800	Che.	1938 FH	6-3½x3½	216	29.4	78-3200	170-850	I	adf	Car., Do	1½	38
16	Flxible 20-CL-78	20-25	Par	182½	334½	69½-73½	6500	7.50/20	7.50/20d	3400	8800	Che.	1938 FE	6-3½x3½	216	29.4	78-3200	170-850	I	adf	Car., Do	1½	38
17	Gar Wood CTF	25	Par	200	331¼	57-65	6500	6.50/20	6.50/20d	3400	8800	For.	85 R	6-3½x3½	221	30.0	85-3800	146-1900	L	acd	For., Do	.97	50
18	Gar Wood CIF	21	Par	200	331¼	57-65	7000	6.50/20	6.50/20d	3400	8800	For.	85 R	6-3½x3½	221	30.0	85-3800	146-1900	L	acd	For., Do	.97	50
19	Mack CW	23	CS	165	292	80½-73½	7500	7.50/20	7.50/20d	3400	8800	O.	CU RT	6-3½x5	354	36.0	100-2800	237-1000	L	acdg	Str., Up	1½	55
20	Mack CY	25-27	CS	182	301	80½-73½	7500	7.50/20	7.50/20d	3400	8800	O.	CU RT	6-3½x5	354	36.0	100-2800	237-1000	L	acdg	Str., Do	1½	55
21	Mack CO	31	CS	178	346	82-73	9000	9.00/22	9.00/22d	4400	8800	O.	CT RT	6-4½x5½	525	48.6	125-2300	350-1000	L	acdg	Str., Up	1½	80
22	Mack CT	35	CS	214	389	82-73	9045	9.00/22	9.00/22d	4400	8800	O.	CT RT	6-4½x5½	525	48.6	125-2300	350-1000	L	acdg	Str., Up	1½	80
23	Studebaker . . . K15B	AT	187	310¼	60½-66½	9045	6.50/20	7.50/20d	3400	8800	O.	IT FH	6-3½x4½	226	26.3	85-3200	163-1200	L	acd	Car., Do	1½	30	
24	Studebaker . . . K20MB	AT	187	310¼	66½-65½	10595	7.50/20	8.25/20d	4400	10600	Her.	JXB UD	6-3½x4½	263	31.5	79-2800	178-1000	L	ac	Car., Do	1½	30	
25	Studebaker . . . K25MB	AT	187	310¼	66½-69½	12570	7.50/20	9.00/20d	4400	13000	Her.	JXD UD	6-4x4½	320	38.4	86-2600	216-1000	L	ac	Car., Do	1½	30	
26	Twin Coach . . . 23R	23	CP	178	284½	82½-73½	9200	8.25/18	8.25/18d	2450	2450	Her.	JXDTR R	6-4x4½	320	38.4	92-2400	225-1000	L	abcdg	Zen., Up	1½	50
27	Twin Coach . . . GU	25	CS	178	284½	82½-73½	9500	8.25/18	8.25/18d	2450	2450	Her.	QXC-3 R	6-3½x4½	221	27.3	75-3500	154-1000	L	abcdg	Zen., Do	1½	50
28	Twin Coach . . . 30R	30	CP	235	342½	84½-74½	11000	9.00/18	8.25/20d	2900	5300	Her.	WXLRT R	6-4½x4½	404	43.3	120-2400	300-1100	L	abcdg	Zen., Up	1½	65
29	Twin Coach . . . 35R	35	CP	195	367	82½-72½	14410	9.75/20	9.75/20d	4400	7800	Her.	RXLCT R	6-4½x5½	529	51.3	126-2400	377-1100	L	abcdg	Zen., Up	1½	90
30	Twin Coach . . . 31R	31	CP	179½	335	81½-74½	12300	8.25/20	8.25/20d	2650	5300	Her.	WXLRT R	6-4½x4½	404	43.3	120-2400	300-1100	L	abcdg	Zen., Up	1½	80
31	Twin Coach . . . 40RC	40	CP	227	395	82½-72½	9750	9.75/20	9.75/20d	2650	5300	Her.	RXLCT R	6-4½x5½	529	51.3	126-2400	377-1100	L	abcdg	Zen., Do	1½	90
32	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 742	36	Par	233½	396	78½-78½	19780	10.50/20	10.50/20d	9400	18800	G.M.T.	707 R	6-5x6	707	60.0	173-2100	550-1000	I	abcf	Str., Do	2	155
33	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 740	40	CS	233½	396	78½-71½	17545	10.50/20	10.50/20d	9400	18800	G.M.T.	707 R	6-5x6	707	60.0	173-2100	550-1000	I	abcf	Str., Do	2	100
34	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 739	25	CS	171	298½	82½-76	10118	8.25/18	8.25/18d	4900	9800	G.M.T.	400 R	6-4½x5	400	40.0	91-2500	292-(4)	I	abcf	Zen., Do	1½	60
35	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 738	20	Par	171	298½	82½-76	11061	8.25/18	8.25/18d	4900	9800	G.M.T.	400 R	6-4½x5	400	40.0	91-2500	292-(4)	I	abcf	Zen., Do	1½	90
36	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 733	21	CS	160	282	69½-65	6530	7.50/18	7.50/18d	4050	8100	G.M.T.	216 FH	6-3½x3½	216	29.4	78-3200	170-(5)	I	acf	Car., Do	1½	35
37	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 732	31	Par	219	380½	80½-71	18600	10.50/20	10.50/20d	9400	18800	G.M.T.	707 R	6-5x6	707	60.0	173-2100	550-1000	I	acf	Str., Do	2	145
38	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 731	36	CS	214	379½	81½-73½	16236	9.75/20	9.75/20d	7800	15600	G.M.T.	529 R	6-4½x5½	529	51.4	158-2400	405-1000	I	abcdf	Zen., Do	2	85
39	Yellow Tr. & Ch. 728	32	CS	184	348	81½-73½	15244	9.00/20	9.00/20d	6500	13000	G.M.T.	479 R	6-4½x4½	479	51.4	141-2400	360-1000	I	abcdf	Zen., Do	2	85

ABBREVIATIONS

- (1)—Maximum gross capacity, front and rear 18,500 lbs.
 (2)—Maximum gross capacity, front and rear 23,000 lbs.
 (3)—Maximum gross capacity, front and rear 29,000 lbs.

- (4)—800-1400 R.P.M.
 (5)—800-1550 R.P.M.
 a—Main Bearings
 A—Air Pressure
 AT—All Types
 b—Wrist Pins
 B—Borg & Beck Div.
 Bd—Budd Wheel Co.
 c—Connecting Rods
 Car—Carter Carburetor Corp.
 Ce—Centrifugal
 D—Chevrolet Motor Div.
 Chs—Chassis Only
 Cla—Clark Equipment
 CP—City Service or Parlor
 Cle—Cleveland Steel Products Corp.

- CS—City Service Coach
 d—Camshaft
 d—Dual (Tires)
 D—Disc Type (Hand Brake)
 Del—Delco Products Div.
 Dn—Dayton Steel Foundry Co.
 Do—Downdraft
 DP—Double Plate, Dry

- DR—Delco-Remy Div.
 Ds—Drive Shaft
 e—Accessory Drive
 EA—Electric Auto-Lite Co.
 Ex—External
 Exl—Exide (Electric Storage Battery Co.)
 f—Valve Lifters

Passenger Car Chassis and Engine Trends

(Based on Units Sold)

	No. of Units Sold*	Gross Shipping Wgt. of Cars Sold (lb.)†	Gross Max. Hp. of Cars Sold‡	Average Weight (lb.)	Average Hp.
1930	2,625,979	7,320,000,000	142,800,000	2,780	54
1931	1,908,141	5,380,000,000	109,200,000	2,820	57
1932	1,096,399	3,200,000,000	75,400,000	2,920	69
1933	1,493,794	4,220,000,000	106,000,000	2,820	71
1934	1,888,557	5,560,000,000	156,000,000	2,940	83
1935	2,743,908	8,120,000,000	234,000,000	2,960	85
1936	3,404,497	10,190,000,000	291,000,000	3,000	86
1937	3,480,253	10,460,000,000	303,600,000	3,005	87

† Shipping weight of 5-passenger, 4-door sedan, taken as typical.

‡ Maximum horsepower taken from previous Statistical Issues.

* R. L. Polk & Co., registrations of new passenger cars, except for Wisconsin for last six months of 1937 which are estimated.

MOTORBUS CHASSIS

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM				GOVERNOR			TRANSMISSION				REAR AXLE		BRAKES				SPRINGS				RUNNING GEAR							
Ignition System (Make)	Generator and Starter (Make)	Battery		Type	Maximum Governed Speed (M.P.H.)	Integral with Engine	Clutch—Make and Type	Make	No. of Forward Speeds	Low Speed Gear Reduction	Universal Joints Number and Make	Make and Model	Ratio		Service		Hand		Front		Rear		Front Axle—Make	Steering Gear—Make	Outside Diam. of Min. Turning Circle (Ft.)	Wheels—Make	Line Number	
		Make	Voltage Amp. Hours Capacity										Standard	Optional	Type and Location	Operation	Lining Area (Sq. In.)	Type and Location	Lining Area (Sq. In.)	No. of Leaves	Length and Width (In.)	No. of Leaves						Length and Width (In.)
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	52	N	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	5.12	4.56	I-Fw	A	795	Ex-Ds	220	14	54-3 1/2	12	64-5	Tim	R	41	Bd	1
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	60	N	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	4.56	5.12	I-Fw	A	795	Ex-Ds	220	14	54-3 1/2	13	64-5	Tim	R	41	Bd	2
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	53	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.04	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	5.57	5.12	I-Fw	A	623	Ex-Ds	160	13	56-3 1/2	16	60-3 1/2	Tim	R	27 1/2	Dn	3
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	66	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.76	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	4.56	5.12	I-Fw	A	623	Ex-Ds	160	14	56-3 1/2	15	60-4	Tim	R	30	Bd	4
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	53	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.04	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	5.57	5.12	I-Fw	A	623	Ex-Ds	160	14	56-3 1/2	15	60-4	Tim	R	30	Dn	5
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	45	N	Lg. DP	Spi	3	3.80	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	5.62	...	I-Fw	A	824	Ex-Ds	220	13	61-4	11	65-5	Tim	R	36	Dn	6
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	53	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.04	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	5.57	5.12	I-Fw	A	623	Ex-Ds	160	14	56-3 1/2	13	60-4	Tim	R	29 1/2	Dn	7
DR	DR	Wil	12-140	...	65	...	Int. SP	Int	5	6.52	4-Spi	Tim. 56411w	4.44	5.29	I-Fw	A	500	Ex-Ds	62	11	52-3	11	52-3	Tim	R	43	Bd	8
DR	DR	Wil	12-140	...	50	...	Int. SP	Int	4	5.90	4-Spi	Tim. 56542-HX2	5.67	4.57	I-Fw	H	306	D-Ds	62	11	52-3	11	60-3	Tim	R	34	Bd	9
DR	DR	Wil	12-140	...	65	...	Int. SP	Int	4	5.90	4-Spi	Tim. 56542-HX2	5.67	4.57	I-Fw	H	306	D-Ds	62	11	52-3	11	60-3	Tim	R	34	Bd	10
DR	DR	Exi	6-127	Ce	52	Y	Lg. SP	WG	4	6.40	2-Spi	Tim. 54200-H	5.83	...	I-Fw	H	306	Ex-	61	9	43-3 1/2	13	60-3 1/2	Tim	R	38 1/2	Bd	11
DR	DR	Exi	6-127	Ce	44	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.03	2-Spi	Tim. 56200-H	6.17	...	I-Fw	H	355	Ex-	45	13	60-3 1/2	16	60-3 1/2	Tim	R	38 1/2	Bd	12
DR	DR	Exi	6-127	Ce	43	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	4	6.63	2-Spi	Tim. 58200TW	7.80	...	I-Fw	A	504	Ex-Ds	45	8	60-3 1/2	12	60-3 1/2	Tim	R	38 1/2	Bd	13
DR	DR	Del	6-95	Np	...	...	Che. SP	Che	4	7.23	3-Che	Che. 1938	5.43	4.75	I-Fw	H	331	I-Rw	...	...	38-1 1/2	...	54-2 1/2	Che	...	68	...	14
DR	DR	Del	6-95	Np	...	...	Che. SP	Che	4	7.23	3-Che	Che. 1938	5.43	4.75	I-Fw	H	331	I-Rw	...	...	38-1 1/2	...	54-2 1/2	Che	...	68	...	15
DR	DR	Del	6-95	Np	...	...	Che. SP	Che	4	7.23	3-Che	Che. 1938	5.43	4.75	I-Fw	A	331	I-Rw	...	...	52-2 1/2	...	54-2 1/2	Tim	R	60	...	16
Fo	Fo	Wil	12-133	Np	...	...	Fo. SP	Fo	3	3.71	1-Spi	Fo. Truck	6.60	...	I-Fw	M	350	I-Rw	121	13	39-2 1/2	10	62-2 1/2	Fo	R	71	Bd	17
Fo	Fo	Wil	12-133	Np	...	...	Fo. SP	Fo	3	3.71	1-Spi	Fo. Truck	5.14	...	I-Fw	M	350	I-Rw	121	13	39-2 1/2	10	62-2 1/2	Fo	R	71	Bd	18
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Su	45	N	O. SP	O	3	4.16	2-Cle	O. CW	4.90	4.45	I-Fw	A	437	Ex-Ds	82	9	52-3	11	52-3	O	O	50	O	19
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Su	45	N	O. SP	O	3	4.16	2-Cle	O. CW	4.90	4.45	I-Fw	A	437	Ex-Ds	82	9	52-3	11	52-3	O	O	55 1/2	O	20
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	49	N	O. SP	O	3	3.79	2-Cle	O. CQ	5.86	5.43	I-Fw	A	635	Ex-Ds	86	...	60-3 1/2	...	60-4	O	O	63 1/2	O	21
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	49	N	O. SP	O	3	3.79	2-Cle	O. CQ	5.86	5.43	I-Fw	A	635	Ex-Ds	86	...	60-3 1/2	...	60-4	O	O	76 1/2	O	22
EA	EA	Wil	6-105	Su	43	Y	B. SP	WG	4	6.40	3-Cle	Cla. R-751	5.57	5.12	I-Fw	H	271	Ex-Ds	49	9	36-2	14	56-3	Cla	R	77 1/2	Bd	23
DR	DR	Wil	6-136	Su	62	Y	B. SP	WG	4	6.40	3-Cle	Tim. 54414	6.80	4.85	I-Fw	H	320	Ex-Ds	49	9	39-2 1/2	15	56-3	Tim	R	55	Bd	24
DR	DR	Wil	6-136	Su	47	Y	WL. SP	Cla	5	7.58	3-Cle	Tim. 56411	6.83	6.16	I-Fw	H	418	Ex-Ds	274	10	39-2 1/2	15	56-3	Tim	R	55	Bd	25
DR	DR	Exi	12-117	Su	45	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.04	1-Spi	Tim. 53537A-1	5.67	5.14	I-Fw	A	384	D-Ds	...	12	46-3	14	60-3	Tim	R	30 1/2	Bd	26
DR	DR	Exi	12-117	Su	50	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.55	1-Spi	Tim. 53537A-1	5.67	5.14	I-Fw	A	384	D-Ds	...	12	46-3	14	60-3	Tim	R	30 1/2	Bd	27
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	50	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.04	1-Spi	Tim. 56215	5.29	6.17	I-Fw	A	576	D-Ds	...	13	46-3	15	60-3	Tim	R	39 1/2	Bd	28
DR	DR	Exi	17-134	Su	52	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.01	2-Spi	Tim. 58266	5.57	4.56	I-Fw	A	720	D-Ds	...	13	60-4	14	60-4	Tim	R	35 1/2	Bd	29
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	50	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.01	2-Spi	Tim. 56216	5.71	6.17	I-Fw	A	576	D-Ds	...	10	60-4	12	60-4	Tim	R	36 1/2	Bd	30
DR	DR	Exi	17-134	Su	52	Y	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.01	2-Spi	Tim. 58266	5.57	4.56	I-Fw	A	720	D-Ds	...	13	60-4	14	60-4	Tim	R	35 1/2	Bd	31
DR	DR	Exi	12-95	Ce	...	Y	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 3.58	4.91	I-Fw	A	812	Ex-	126	11	58-4	16	62-4	Tim	S	87	MW	32	
DR	DR	Exi	12-95	Ce	...	Y	Lg. SP	Spi	3	3.32	2-Spi	Tim. 4.91	3.58	I-Fw	A	913	Ex-Ds	126	11	58-4	16	62-4	Tim	S	87	MW	33	
DR	DR	Exi	12-111	Su	...	...	Lg. SP	Spi	3	3.55	2-Spi	Tim. 5.14	...	I-Fw	A	464	Ex-Ds	105	8	56-3	11	56-3 1/2	Tim	S	84 1/2	MW	34	
DR	DR	Exi	12-111	Su	...	...	Lg. SP	Spi	3	3.55	2-Spi	Tim. 3.89	5.14	I-Fw	A	464	Ex-Ds	105	9	56-3 1/2	11	56-3 1/2	Tim	S	84 1/2	MW	35	
DR	DR	Pre	12-95	...	...	...	O. SP	O	4	7.23	3-Spi	Tim. 6.20	5.67	I-Fw	H	438	I-Rw	219	10	44-2 1/2	10	54-2 1/2	Tim	S	57	MW	36	
DR	DR	Exi	12-95	Ce	...	...	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 4.91	3.58	I-Fw	A	812	Ex-Ds	126	10	58-4	17	62-4	Tim	S	74	MW	37	
DR	DR	Exi	12-126	Ce	...	Y	Lg. SP	Spi	3	3.32	2-Spi	Tim. 5.86	...	I-Fw	A	703	Ex-Ds	100	10	59-3	13	58-4	Tim	R	77	MW	38	
DR	DR	Exi	12-126	Ce	...	Y	Lg. SP	Spi	3	3.32	2-Spi	Tim. 5.86	...	I-Fw	A	703	Ex-Ds	100	10	59-3	12	58-4	Tim	S	68	MW	39	

FE—Front End, under Body
 FH—Front End, under Hood
 Fo—Ford Motor Co.
 Fw—Four Wheels
 g—Timing Gears
 G.M.T.—General Motors Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.
 H—Hydraulic
 Her—Hercules Motors Corp.

HS—Hall-Scott Motor Car Co.
 I—In-Head (Valves)
 I—Internal (Brakes)
 Int—International Harvester
 L—At Side (Head)
 Lg—Long Mfg. Div.
 M—Mechanical
 Ms—Midship
 MW—Motor Wheel Corp.

N—No or None
 Np—No provision
 O—Own
 Par—Parlor Coach
 Pre—Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery Corp.
 R—Ross Gear & Tool Co.
 R—Rear (Engine Location)
 RC—Rear of Coach

RT—Rear, Transverse
 Rw—Rear Wheels
 S—Saginaw Steering Gear Div.
 SP—Single Plate
 Spi—Spicer Mfg. Co.
 Str—Stromberg Carburetor Div.
 Su—Suction
 Tim—Timken-Detroit Axle Co.
 UD—Under Drivers Seat

UF—Under Floor
 Up—Updraft
 Wau—Waukesha Motor Co.
 Wil—Willard Storage Battery Co.
 WG—Warner Gear Div.
 WL—W. C. Lipe
 Y—Yes
 Zen—Zenith Carburetor Co.

Passenger Car Production by Cylinders

(U. S. and Canada)

	Per Cent Fours	Per Cent Sixes	Per Cent Eights	Per Cent Twelves and Sixteens	Total
1926	64.0	34.0	2.0	..	100.0
1927	49.7	47.1	3.2	..	100.0
1928	50.7	45.0	4.3	..	100.0
1929	40.7	54.3	5.0	..	100.0
1930	44.5	43.6	11.8	0.1	100.0
1931	33.3	52.0	14.5	0.2	100.0
1932	17.9	50.4	31.1	0.6	100.0
1933	3.2	61.8	34.7	0.3	100.0
1934	1.2	59.8	38.8	0.2	100.0
1935	0.5	59.5	39.4	0.2	100.0
1936	0.5	66.5	32.4	0.6	100.0
1937	1.5	63.5	34.2	0.8	100.0

Average Wholesale Price of Passenger Cars and Trucks

(Based on Units and Value of Production)

	Passenger Cars	Trucks
1921	\$720	\$1,035
1922	660	834
1923	607	745
1924	618	753
1925	656	843
1926	695	842
1927	735	875
1928	673	781
1929	622	720
1930	591	678
1931	566	629
1932	548	580
1933	489	536
1934	530	555
1935	528	545
1936	551	589
1937	560	575

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast in One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)		
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)				
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust			
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust			
1	Allis-Chalmers	W-25	Tr, PU	4-4x4	25.0	31-1300	201.0	5.00	128-1150	4	In	I	Sil	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.31	.372	.372	.372	.372	45	
2	Allis-Chalmers	U-40	Tr, PU	4-4½x5	36.0	45-1200	318.0	4.74	200-950	4	In	I	Sil	2.03	1.78	1.75	1.50	.375	.375	.373	.374	30	
3	Allis-Chalmers	E-60	Tr, PU	4-5½x6½	54.0	68-1050	562.0	4.40	370-750	4	Se	I	Sil	2.21	2.21	2.00	2.00	.437	.415	.434	.434	45	
4	Allis-Chalmers	L-90	Tr, PU	6-5½x6½	82.0	102-1050	844.0	4.40	550-750	6	Se	I	Sil	2.21	2.21	2.00	2.00	.437	.415	.434	.434	45	
5	Allis-Chalmers	EO-60	Tr, PU	4-5½x6½	56.0	70-1050	562.0	6.50	371-750	4	Se	I	Ste	2.43	2.09	2.25	1.87	.485	.464	.497	.496	45	
6	Allis-Chalmers	LO-90	Tr, PU	6-5½x6½	86.0	107-1050	844.0	6.50	560-750	6	Se	I	Ste	2.43	2.09	2.25	1.87	.485	.464	.497	.496	45	
7	American LaFrance	312	T, B	12-4x5	76.8	240-2800	754.0	5.10	520-1600	12	In	I	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.87	.410	.410	.375	.375	45
8	Autocar	315	T	6-3½x4½	33.7	81-2400	315.0	5.50	218-1000	6	Se	L	Sil	1.75	1.68	1.56	1.43	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
9	Autocar	358	T	6-4x4½	38.4	89-2400	358.0	5.50	250-1000	6	Se	L	Sil	1.90	1.83	1.68	1.56	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
10	Autocar	404	T	6-4½x4½	43.3	100-2200	404.0	5.50	301-800	6	Se	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
11	Autocar	453	T	6-4½x4½	48.6	113-2200	453.0	5.50	340-800	6	Se	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
12	Autocar	501	T	6-4½x5½	48.6	124-2200	501.0	5.50	380-800	6	Se	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
13	Automatic	J	Tr, St	4-5½x7	40.0	45-800	40.0	4.00	310-650	1	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.312	.312				
14	Automatic	M	Tr, St	4-6½x8	62.0	67-675	62.0	4.00	200-653	1	Se	L	Sil	2.50	2.50			.375	.375				
15	Automatic	N	Tr, St	4-7½x9	75.0	85-525	75.0	4.00	181-675	1	Se	L	Sil	3.00	3.00			.375	.375				
16	Automatic	R	Tr, St	4-8½x10	90.0	105-525	90.0	4.00	293-525	1	Se	L	Sil	3.25	3.25			.375	.375				
17	Brennan	Imp.	M	4-2.2x3	15.6	20-3800	45.6	5.00	34-1800	4	Se	L	Sil	1.00	1.00	.87	.87	.250	.250	.312	.312	30	
18	Brennan	150	T, B, Tr, M	6-4½x6½	150.0	100-2000	620.3	5.00	510-1400	3	Se	I	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.500	.500	45	
19	Brennan	90	M	6-4x5½	90.0	100-2000	414.7	4.50	270-900	3	Se	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45	
20	Brennan	125	M	6-4x5½	125.0	125-2000	496.0	6.00	325-1000	3	Se	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45	
21	Brennan	E-4	M	4-4½x5	45.0	50-1500	318.0	5.00	203-1000	4	Se	I	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.87	.375	.375	.375	.375	45
22	Brennan	M	M	4-4x5	40.0	40-2000	251.0	5.00	160-1000	4	Se	I	CI	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.87	.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
23	Brennan	100	T, B, Tr	6-4x5½	45.9	75-1800	496.0	4.50	320-800	3	Se	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45	
24	Brennan	B-70	T, B, Tr	6-4½x5	38.4	70-1800	414.7	4.50	250-800	3	Se	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45	
25	Brennan	CE	T	4-4½x5	32.4	55-1800	318.1	4.06	225-1000	4	Se	I	Sil	2.00	2.00			.375	.375	.375	.375	45	
26	Brennan	Imp.	M	4-2.2x3	15.6	20-3800	45.6	5.00	34-1800	4	Se	L	Sil	1.00	1.00	.87	.87	.250	.250	.312	.312	30	
27	Bridgeport	F-20	M	4-3½x3½	15.6	45-3200	119.0	4.75	82-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.25	1.09	1.09	1.09	.312	.312	.312	.312	30	
28	Bridgeport	F-26	M	4-3½x4	16.9	46-3000	133.0	4.75	90-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.12	1.25	1.25	1.25	.312	.312	.312	.312	30	
29	Bridgeport	F-50	M	6-3½x4½	33.7	70-2500	282.0	4.75	170-1500	6	In	L	Sil	1.37	1.50	1.50	1.50	.312	.312	.312	.312	30	
30	Bridgeport	Pilot-40	M	4-4x4½	25.6	40-2000	226.0	4.75	140-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	.312	.312	.375	.375	45	
31	Bridgeport	Pilot-55	M	4-4½x5	28.9	55-2000	283.0	4.75	180-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	.312	.312	.375	.375	45	
32	Buda	HP-205	T, Tr	4-3½x4½	23.2	52-2600	205.0	4.75	132-1200	4	In	L	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372	45	
33	Buda	HP-217	T, Tr	4-3½x4½	23.2	54-2400	217.0	4.75	146-1200	4	In	L	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372	45	
34	Buda	KT-281	Tr	4-4½x5½	27.2	50-1750	281.0	4.50	173-1000	4	Se	I	2112	1.87	1.87	1.62	1.62	.312	.312	.372	.372	45	
35	Buda	KT-350	T, B, Tr	4-4½x5½	32.4	49-1400	350.0	4.70	234-800	4	Se	I	2112	2.12	2.06	1.87	1.87	.281	.281	.375	.375	45	
36	Buda	YT-381	T, B, Tr	4-4½x6	32.4	50-1400	381.7	4.10	232-850	4	Se	I	2112	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.312	.312	.434	.434	45	
37	Buda	BTU	T, B, Tr	4-5x6½	40.0	61-1200	510.5	4.45	330-650	4	Se	I	2112	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.434	.434	45	
38	Buda	FR	T, B, Tr	4-5½x6½	48.5	78-1200	617.7	4.45	410-650	4	Se	I	2112	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.434	.434	45	
39	Buda	YR-425	T	4-4½x6	36.0	57-1400	425.3	3.80	265-750	4	Se	I	2112	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.312	.312	.434	.434	45	
40	Buda	JV-4	Tr	4-5½x7½	52.9	85-1200	749.0	3.85	472-750	2	Se	L	2112	2.75	2.78	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497	45	
41	Buda	JK-4	Tr	4-6x7½	57.6	115-1200	806.0	4.70	560-700	2	Se	L	2112	2.93	2.93	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.434	.434	30	
42	Buda	JL-877	T, B	4-6½x7½	62.5	108-1000	874.0	4.45	645-650	2	Se	L	2112	2.93	2.93	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.434	.434	30	
43	Buda	HP-260	T, B, Tr	6-3½x4½	29.4	68-2800	259.9	4.75	165-1200	6	In	L	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372	45	
44	Buda	HP-298	T, B, Tr	6-3½x4½	33.7	77-2800	298.2	4.75	190-1100	6	In	L	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372	45	
45	Buda	HP-326	T, B, Tr	6-3½x4½	34.8	75-2600	325.4	4.75	190-900	6	In	L	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372	45	
46	Buda	K-325	T, B, Tr	6-3½x4½	34.8	87-2800	325.4	4.80	202-1100	6	In	L	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372	45	
47	Buda	K-369	T, B, Tr	6-4½x4½	39.6	99-2800	369.0	4.73	234-1100	6	In	L	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372	45	
48	Buda	K-393	T, B, Tr	6-4½x4½	42.0	103-2600	393.0	4.80	260-1200	6	In	L	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372	45	
49	Buda	K-428	T, B, Tr	6-4½x4½	45.9	107-2600	428.0	4.75	280-1200	6	In	L	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372	45	
50	Buda	LO-468	T, B, Tr	6-4½x5½	43.3	120-2400	468.0	5.00	342-1200	6	In	I	CI	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.312	.312	.372	.372	45	
51	Buda	L-525	T, B, Tr	6-4½x5½	48.6	111-2200	525.0	4.75	340-900	6	In	I	CI	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372</		

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES

Front End Drive—Type	PISTONS				Number of Rings per Piston	CONNECTING RODS			Counterbalances Used	CRANKSHAFT				Oil Pressure To	SPARK PLUG		CARBUR-ETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)				Line Number		
	Material	Length (In.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing) (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)		Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight—With Bushing and Cap (Oz.)		Material	Crank-pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings			Recommended Make	Thread Size	Make	Size	Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Distillate	Weight (Without Carburetor or Ignition)—Lb.	Width	Height		Length	
												Number	Front												Rear
HI	CI	4.43	61.0	.96x3.50	4	CS	7 1/2	42	CS	N	2.35x1.54	3	2.41x1.59	2.46x1.75	abce	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1	Yes	425	19 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	1
HI	CI	5.25	80.0	1.31x4.06	4	CS	9 1/2	96	CS	N	2.37x2.37	3	2.50x2.31	2.50x2.74	abce	CA	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	Yes	980	26 1/2	36 1/2	43 1/2	2
HI	CT	6.75	158.0	1.50x4.87	4	CS	13	176	CS	N	2.75x3.25	3	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.74	abce	CA	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	Yes	1830	27 1/2	44 1/2	57 1/2	3
HI	CT	5.25	158.0	1.50x4.87	4	CS	13	176	CS	N	2.75x3.25	4	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.74	abce	CA	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	2870	29 1/2	51 1/2	72 1/2	4
HI	CT	6.18	179.0	1.50x4.87	4	CS	13	176	CS	N	2.75x3.25	3	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.74	abce	CH	1/8-18	FP	1 1/4	DI	1925	27 1/2	44 1/2	57 1/2	5
HI	CT	6.18	179.0	1.50x4.87	4	CS	13	176	CS	N	2.75x3.25	4	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.74	abce	CH	1/8-18	FP	1 1/4	DI	3000	29 1/2	51 1/2	72 1/2	6
HI	Ch	4.84	39.0	1.12x3.62	4	CS	12	85	CNM	N	2.75x2.75	4	3.50x2.25	3.50x2.37	abce	CH	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	No	1965	31 1/2	43 1/2	58 1/2	7
HI	Ala	4.87	36.0	1.12x3.18	4	AS	10 1/4	73	1040	N	2.25x1.62	7	3.00x1.87	3.00x2.62	abce	CH	18 mm.	Str	1 1/4	No	1145	27 1/2	34 1/2	43 1/2	8
HI	Ala	4.87	43.0	1.12x3.43	4	AS	10 1/4	73	1040	N	2.25x1.62	7	3.00x1.87	3.00x2.62	abce	CH	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	No	1155	27 1/2	34 1/2	43 1/2	9
HI	Ala	5.75	51.0	1.12x3.68	4	AS	10 1/4	83	CM	N	2.50x1.71	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abce	CH	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	No	1325	27 1/2	38 1/2	47 1/2	10
HI	Ala	5.75	57.0	1.12x3.93	4	AS	10 1/4	83	CM	N	2.50x1.71	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abce	CH	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	No	1325	27 1/2	38 1/2	47 1/2	11
HI	Ala	5.75	57.0	1.12x3.93	4	AS	10 1/4	88	CM	N	2.50x1.81	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abce	CH	18 mm.	Str	1 1/4	No	1350	27 1/2	39 1/2	47 1/2	12
Sp	CI	7.00	...	1.43x4.62	...	CS	...	...	N	2.25x...	...	...	...	...	abce	Op	1/8-18	Op	1 1/4	Op	1800	19 1/2	36 1/2	59 1/2	13
Sp	CI	9.00	...	1.68x6.12	...	CS	...	...	N	2.75x...	...	...	...	...	abce	Op	1/8-18	Op	1 1/4	Op	2700	22 1/2	43 1/2	68 1/2	14
Sp	CI	10.50	...	2.00x7.12	...	CS	...	...	N	3.00x...	...	...	...	...	abce	Op	1/8-18	Op	2	Op	3700	24 1/2	48 1/2	78 1/2	15
Sp	CI	11.00	...	2.43x8.37	...	CS	...	...	N	3.50x...	...	...	...	...	abce	Op	1/8-18	Op	2	Op	4700	27 1/2	54 1/2	84 1/2	16
Be	SS	2.62	6.0	.62x2.00	3	AS	7	...	CNS	N	1.37x1.25	2	ball roller	...	bce	CH	...	TZ	1 1/4	No	160	8 1/2	12 1/2	29 1/2	17
HI	SS	5.00	72.0	1.37x4.00	4	AS	12	80	CNS	N	2.62x2.62	7	2.62x5.00	2.62x3.50	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	Yes	1450	20 1/2	30 1/2	74 1/2	18
HI	SS	4.50	64.0	1.17x3.87	4	AS	...	...	CNS	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	Yes	750	19 1/2	24 1/2	65 1/2	19
HI	SS	4.50	76.0	1.25x3.87	5	AS	11	...	CNS	Y	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	D	900	19 1/2	24 1/2	65 1/2	20
HI	Sp	5.00	72.0	1.17x4.00	5	AS	11	64	CNS	N	2.50x2.50	3	2.50x4.25	2.50x3.50	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	Yes	950	16 1/2	18 1/2	53 1/2	21
HI	SS	5.00	...	1.17x4.00	4	AS	11	...	CNS	N	2.50x2.50	3	2.12x4.25	2.12x2.25	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	Yes	650	12 1/2	19 1/2	53 1/2	22
HI	SS	4.50	76.0	1.25x3.87	5	AS	...	...	CNS	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	CA	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	Yes	875	25 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	23
HI	SS	4.50	64.0	1.17x3.87	4	AS	...	...	CNS	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	CA	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	Yes	900	25 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	24
Sp	SS	5.00	72.0	1.17x4.00	5	AS	11	64	NS	N	2.50x2.50	3	2.25x4.25	2.25x3.50	abce	CA	...	Str	1 1/4	Yes	650	21 1/2	29 1/2	37 1/2	25
HI	Lyn	2.62	6.0	.75x...	...	AS	...	...	CNS	N	...	...	ball roller	...	abce	CH	...	TZ	1 1/4	No	130	13 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	26
HI	Al	3.00	...	.75x3.00	4	AS	...	...	NS	N	1.75x1.50	3	1.87x1.62	1.87x1.62	abce	SP	1/8-18	Sch	1 1/4	No	365	21 1/2	24 1/2	36 1/2	27
HI	CI	3.06	...	.75x3.12	4	AS	6 1/2	...	NS	N	1.75x1.50	3	2.00x1.62	2.00x1.62	abce	CH	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	348	19 1/2	21 1/2	33 1/2	28
HI	CI	3.50	...	1.00x3.62	4	AS	8	...	NS	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abce	CH	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	350	22 1/2	24 1/2	51 1/2	29
HI	CI	4.00	...	1.00x3.87	3	AS	8	...	NS	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x2.18	2.00x2.62	abce	SP	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	590	22 1/2	24 1/2	45 1/2	30
HI	CI	5.00	...	1.37x4.87	3	AS	9 1/2	...	NS	N	2.00x2.25	3	2.00x3.18	2.00x3.31	abce	SP	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	890	17 1/2	18 1/2	53 1/2	31
HI	CI	3.75	42.0	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	AC	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	525	26 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	32
HI	CI	3.75	42.0	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	AC	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	540	25 1/2	31 1/2	38 1/2	33
HI	CI	5.00	65.0	1.50x3.12	4	CS	11 1/4	89	CS	N	2.00x2.25	3	1.87x2.87	2.12x3.44	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	875	25 1/2	33 1/2	40 1/2	34
HI	CI	3.57	89.0	1.12x3.68	4	CS	12 1/4	113	CS	N	2.12x2.50	3	2.12x3.09	2.37x3.94	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	980	25 1/2	30 1/2	40 1/2	35
HI	CI	6.25	97.0	1.25x3.87	4	CS	13 1/4	114	CS	N	2.25x3.00	3	2.25x4.12	2.62x4.69	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1087	25 1/2	36 1/2	47 1/2	36
HI	CI	6.75	142.0	1.37x4.37	4	AS	14 1/8	163	CS	N	2.50x3.12	3	2.25x4.12	2.62x4.69	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1409	28 1/2	40 1/2	52 1/2	37
HI	CI	6.75	144.0	1.37x4.87	4	AS	14 1/8	163	CS	N	2.50x3.12	3	2.25x4.12	2.62x4.69	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1430	28 1/2	40 1/2	52 1/2	38
HI	CI	6.12	111.0	1.43x4.11	4	AS	13 1/4	106	CS	N	2.25x3.00	3	2.50x3.00	2.50x4.06	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1087	25 1/2	36 1/2	47 1/2	39
HI	CI	6.87	172.0	2.00x4.87	4	AS	14 1/8	227	CS	N	3.00x2.81	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1925	30 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	40
HI	CI	6.87	172.0	2.00x5.12	4	CS	14 1/8	227	CS	Y	3.00x3.31	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1925	30 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	41
HI	CI	6.87	199.5	2.00x5.33	4	AS	14 1/8	227	CS	N	3.00x3.31	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	AC	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	No	1925	30 1/2	44 1/2	58 1/2	42
HI	CI	3.75	37.0	1.12x3.00	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	AC	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	675	25 1/2	33 1/2	39 1/2	43
HI	CI	3.75	42.0	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	AC	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	675	25 1/2	33 1/2	39 1/2	44
HI	CI	3.75	42.0	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	AC	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	675	25 1/2	33 1/2		

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast In One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)	
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)			
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust		
1	Chris-Craft	LC	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/4	128-3300	263.2	7.50		6	In	L	Sil	1.84	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.375	.375	30	
2	Chris-Craft	M	M	6-4 x 4 1/4	130-3000	320.4	6.20		6	In	L	Sil	1.84	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.375	.375	30	
3	Chris-Craft	MA	M	6-4 x 4 1/4	135-3000	320.4	6.75		6	In	L	Sil	1.84	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.375	.375	30	
4	Chrysler	Crown-M-2	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/4	97-3200	242.0	6.20	180-1200	6	In	L	Sil	1.53	1.46	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.343	.343	45	
5	Chrysler	Ace-PC	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/4	75-3200	201.0	6.70	145-1200	6	In	L	Sil	1.46	1.46	1.31	1.31	.312	.312	.343	.343	45	
6	Chrysler	Royal-8-CV	M	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/4	120-3200	324.0	6.10	250-1400	8	In	L	Sil	1.46	1.40	.937	1.25	.343	.343	.343	.343	45	
7	Chrysler	Majestic-Y	M	8-3 1/2 x 5	152-3200	385.0	6.05	310-1600	8	In	L	CNS	1.71	.59	1.56	1.43	.343	.343	.343	.343	45	
8	Climax	G4A	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/4	27.2	39-1200	281.0	4.10	177-800	4	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.400	.400	.375	.375	45
9	Climax	G4B	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/4	30.6	44-1200	316.0	4.10	205-800	4	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.400	.400	.375	.375	45
10	Climax	G4C	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/4	32.4	47-1200	334.0	4.10	217-800	4	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.400	.400	.375	.375	45
11	Climax	H4A	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 6 1/4	36.1	61-1200	443.0	4.10	279-800	4	In	I	Sil	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.437	.437	45
12	Climax	H4B	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/4	42.0	73-1200	516.0	4.10	342-800	4	In	I	Sil	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.437	.437	45
13	Climax	N4A	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	44.0	85-1200	563.0	4.30	380-650	4	In	I	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.562	.562	45
14	Climax	N4B	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	52.9	100-1200	675.0	4.30	463-650	4	In	I	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.562	.562	45
15	Climax	TU	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 7	48.5	77-1200	665.0	4.10	378-650	2	Se	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.312	.312	.437	.437	45	
16	Climax	RU	Tr, Ind	4-6 x 7	57.6	97-1200	791.6	4.42	475-650	2	Se	L	Sil	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.562	.562	45
17	Continental	Y-4069	C	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	10.0	27-3400	68.7	6.00	49-1300	4	In	L	XCR	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.246	.246	.314	.312	(h)
18	Continental	Y-4091	C	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	13.2	36-3300	90.9	6.00	66-1300	4	In	L	XCR	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.246	.246	.314	.312	(h)
19	Continental	F-4124	C, T	4-5 x 4 1/2	14.4	47-3300	123.7	6.00	94-1600	4	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.281	.280	.341	.339	(h)
20	Continental	F-4140	C, T	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	16.3	52-3250	139.7	6.00	106-1600	4	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.281	.280	.341	.339	(h)
21	Continental	F-4162	C, T	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	18.9	58-3300	162.4	5.75	122-1600	4	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.281	.280	.341	.339	(h)
22	Continental	DS (1) 6202	T, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	70-3200	201.3	5.50	152-1200	6	In	I	Sil	1.54	1.20	1.37	1.06	.390	.390	.373	.371	(h)
23	Continental	F-6170	C, T	6-3 x 4	21.6	65-3500	169.6		124-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.20	1.37	1.06	.284	.284	.341	.339	(h)
24	Continental	F-6199	C, T	6-3 1/2 x 4	25.4	68-3400	199.1		150-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339	(h)
25	Continental	F-6209	C, T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	24.4	71-3100	209.5		154-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.20	1.37	1.06	.284	.284	.341	.339	(h)
26	Continental	F-6218	C, T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.4	73-3100	217.8		161-1250	6	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339	(h)
27	Continental	A-6244	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	28.3	83-3250	243.6	5.40	171-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.57	1.42	1.43	1.31	.311	.311	.339	.338	(h)
28	Continental	M-6271	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	31.5	84-2900	270.9	5.75	192-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.375	.375	.404	.402	(h)
29	Continental	M-6290	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	88-2800	289.9	5.50	206-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.375	.375	.404	.402	(h)
30	Continental	M-6230	T, B	6-4 x 4 1/2	38.4	98-2800	329.9	5.50	233-1200	6	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.375	.375	.404	.402	(h)
31	Continental	E-600	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	32.6	78-2650	288.3	5.43	192-900	6	In	L	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.406	.378	.434	.432	30
32	Continental	E-601	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	36.0	86-2600	318.4	5.47	214-900	6	In	L	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.406	.378	.434	.432	30
33	Continental	E-602	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.8	95-2550	360.0	5.40	252-900	6	In	L	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.406	.378	.434	.432	30
34	Continental	E-603	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	43.3	98-2400	383.0	5.29	265-1000	6	In	L	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.406	.378	.434	.432	30
35	Continental	20-R	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.8	106-2600	380.9	4.75	276-1200	6	In	I	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.434	.433	30
36	Continental	21-R	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	45.9	118-2550	428.4	4.63	308-1200	6	In	I	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.434	.433	30
37	Continental	22-R	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	48.6	138-2400	501.0	4.50	364-1200	6	In	I	CNS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.434	.433	30
38	Dodge	RC-RD	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	75-3000	218.0	5.80	155-1200	6	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.340	.340	45
39	Dodge	RE	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	73-3000	218.0	5.80	150-1200	6	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.340	.340	45
40	Dodge	RF	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	78-3000	228.1	5.80	159-1200	6	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.340	.340	45
41	Dodge	RG-RH	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	85-3000	241.5	5.60	175-1200	6	In	L	CNT	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.340	.340	45
42	Dodge	RK-RL-RO-RP	T	6-3 1/2 x 5	33.7	100-2800	331.3	5.20	220-800	6	In	L	CNT	1.93	1.75	1.78	1.59	.312	.312	.371	.371	45
43	Elco	F-42	M	4-5 x 6	40.0	90-1600	471.0	5.00	325-1050	2	Se	F	Sil	2.50	2.50			.303	.350	.437	.437	45
44	Elco	F-6	M	6-4 1/2 x 6	54.1	120-1600	638.0	4.71	431-1050	2	Se	F	Sil	2.50	2.50			.303	.350	.437	.437	45
45	Elco	F-62	M	6-5 x 6	60.0	145-1600	707.0	5.00	490-1050	2	Se	F	Sil	2.50	2.50			.303	.350	.437	.437	45
46	Fay & Bowen	Gobest LN-403	M	4-3 x 4		20-1800	113.0			4	In	L	CNS									
47	Fay & Bowen	LC-41	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2		27-1600	173.0			4	In	L	CNS									
48	Fay & Bowen	Rocket	M	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2		35-3200	90.0			4	Se	I	CNS									
49	Fay & Bowen	LN-43	M	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2		40-1000	389.8			4	Se	L	CNS									
50	Fay & Bowen	LC-61	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2		55-2000	259.7			6	In	L	CNS									
51	Fay & Bowen	LNS-43	M	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2		60-1400	398.8			4	Se	L	CNS									
52	Fay & Bowen	Challenger	M	6-3 1/2 x 4		60-2800	215.0			6	In	L	CNS									
53	Fay & Bowen	B	M	6-3 1/2 x 5		70-2200	331.5															

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES—Continued

Front End Drive—Type	PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				SPARK PLUG		CARBUR-ETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (in.)																			
	Material	Length (in.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing—(Oz.))	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (in.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (in.)	Weight—With Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalancing Used	Crank-pin Diameter and Length (in.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To	Recommended Make	Thread Size	Make	Size	Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Distillate	Weight (without Carburetor or Ignition)—Lb.	Width	Height	Length	Line Number										
												Number	Front	Rear																				
HI	AI	4.18	1.00x3.18	4	AS	8	CS	N	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x2.12	2.50x1.37	ab	CH	14 mm.	Zen(2)	1 1/4	No	790	24 1/2	27 1/2	46 1/2	1										
HI	AI	4.18	1.00x3.50	4	AS	8	CS	N	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x2.12	2.50x1.37	ab	CH	14 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	825	24 1/2	27 1/2	46 1/2	2										
HI	AI	4.18	1.00x3.50	4	AS	8	CS	N	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x2.12	2.50x1.37	ab	CH	14 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	795	24 1/2	27 1/2	46 1/2	3										
HI	AI	3.67	25.0	859x2.87	4	AS	33	CS	N	Y	1.21x1.37	4	2.50x1.87	2.50x1.62	abcm	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	785	24	25 1/2	45	4									
HI	AI	3.68	21.8	859x2.62	4	AS	7 1/2	CS	N	Y	1.93x1.25	4	2.25x1.87	2.25x1.68	abcm	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/4	No	665	24	23 1/2	43	5									
HI	AI	3.67	23.0	859x2.75	4	AS	9	CS	N	Y	2.18x1.37	5	2.70x2.09	2.70x1.78	abcm	CH	18 mm.	Zen(2)	1 1/4	No	990	27	28 1/2	54	6									
HI	AI	4.12	30.0	859x3.00	5	AS	10	CS	N	Y	2.18x1.37	9	2.75x3.25	2.75x1.87	abcm	CH	18 mm.	Zen(2)	1 1/4	No	1230	26 1/2	32	59	7									
HI	CI	4.87	70.0	1.31x3.81	4	CS	10 1/2	86	CS	N	N	2.37x2.12	3	2.37x2.12	2.37x2.75	abede	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	825	25 1/2	37	41	8								
HI	CI	4.87	80.0	1.31x4.12	4	CS	10 1/2	86	CS	N	N	2.37x2.12	3	2.37x2.12	2.37x2.75	abede	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	825	25 1/2	37	41	9								
HI	CI	4.87	86.0	1.31x4.25	4	CS	10 1/2	86	CS	N	N	2.37x2.12	3	2.37x2.12	2.37x2.75	abede	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	825	25 1/2	37	41	10								
HI	CI	5.87	120.0	1.50x4.00	4	CS	11 1/2	139	CS	N	N	2.75x2.50	3	3.00x2.87	3.00x3.62	abede	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	1350	28 1/2	42	47 1/2	11								
HI	CI	5.87	142.0	1.50x4.31	4	CS	11 1/2	139	CS	N	N	2.75x2.50	3	3.00x2.87	3.00x3.62	abede	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	1350	28 1/2	42	47 1/2	12								
HI	CI	6.75	162.0	1.48x4.75	4	CS	14	194	CS	N	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.25x4.00	3.25x4.37	abce	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	1800	30 1/2	46	53 1/2	13								
HI	CI	6.75	189.0	1.48x5.25	4	CS	14	194	CS	N	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.25x4.00	3.25x4.37	abce	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	1800	30 1/2	46	53 1/2	14								
Sp	CI	7.00	168.0	1.50x5.18	4	CS	14	179	CNS	N	N	2.50x3.50	3	2.50x3.75	2.50x4.43	abce	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	1 1/4	D	1800	30 1/2	46	53 1/2	15								
HI	CI	6.94	210.0	1.48x5.37	4	CS	16	244	CNS	N	N	3.00x3.50	3	3.25x3.75	3.25x4.50	abce	CH	1 1/2-18	Zen	2	No	1550	26	43 1/2	57 1/2	16								
HI	CI	2.87	703x2.43	3	CS	5 1/4	CS	N	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.37	1.75x1.78	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	22 1/2	27 1/2	17	17										
HI	CI	2.87	703x2.43	3	CS	5 1/4	CS	N	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.37	1.75x1.78	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	22 1/2	27 1/2	18	18										
HI	CI	3.56	859x2.68	4	CS	7	CS	N	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.18	2.25x1.89	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	26	29	19	19										
HI	CI	3.56	859x2.68	4	CS	7	CS	N	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.18	2.25x1.89	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	26	29	20	20										
HI	CI	3.56	859x2.68	4	CS	7	CS	N	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.18	2.25x1.89	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	26	29	21	21										
HI	CI	3.56	859x2.68	4	CS	7	CS	N	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.18	2.25x1.89	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	26	29	22	22										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abcefg	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	K-D	26	31	36	23	23										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	24	24										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	25	25										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	26	26										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	27	27										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	28	28										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	29	29										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	30	30										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	31	31										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	32	32										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	33	33										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	34	34										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	35	35										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	36	36										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	37	37										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	38	38										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	39	39										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	40	40										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	41	41										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	42	42										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	43	43										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	44	44										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	45	45										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	46	46										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	47	47										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	48	48										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	49	49										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	50	50										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	51	51										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	52	52										
Ch	CI	3.75	859x2.49	4	CS	7	CS	Y	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abce	CH	18 mm.		1 1/4	No	26	27 1/2	36	53	53										
Ch	CI	3.75																																

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast in One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)	
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)			
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust		
1	Hall-Scott	Navigator 2-163-164	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	43.3	107-2000	468.0	4.43	319-1200	6	Se	I	AESW	2.25	2.38	2.04	2.04	.328	.328	.435	.435	45
2	Hall-Scott	(5) 95	T, B	6-4x5	38.4	95-2400	377.0	5.40	255-1000	6	In	I	AESW	2.03	1.91	1.87	1.65	.421	.421	.435	.434	30
3	Hall-Scott	(5) 130	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5	43.3	124-2800	425.6	4.96	310-1000	6	In	I	AESW	2.28	2.16	2.12	1.90	.421	.421	.435	.434	30
4	Hall-Scott	(5) 135	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5	48.6	140-2800	477.1	5.03	330-1200	6	In	I	AESW	2.28	2.16	2.12	1.90	.421	.421	.435	.434	30
5	Hall-Scott	147	T, B	6-4x5	38.4	93-2200	377.0	4.90	265-1000	6	Se	I	Sil	2.13	2.13	1.92	1.92	.312	.312	.435	.435	45
6	Hall-Scott	155	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	43.3	94-2000	468.0	4.70	296-1000	6	Se	I	Spec	2.13	2.13	1.92	1.92	.312	.312	.435	.435	45
7	Hall-Scott	160	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	43.3	117-2200	468.0	4.40	335-1400	6	Se	I	Spec	2.25	2.38	2.06	2.06	.343	.343	.435	.435	45
8	Hall-Scott	160-1	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	43.3	108-2200	468.0	4.70	310-1200	6	Se	I	Spec	2.13	2.13	1.92	1.92	.312	.312	.435	.435	45
9	Hall-Scott	165	T, B, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	28.9	72-2000	312.0	4.80	312-1100	4	Se	I	Sil	2.13	2.25	1.93	1.89	.343	.343	.435	.435	45
10	Hall-Scott	167	T, B, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	36.1	80-2000	390.0	4.84	265-1000	4	Se	I	Spec	2.25	2.38	2.06	2.03	.343	.343	.435	.435	45
11	Hall-Scott	175-1	T, B, FA	6-5x6	60.0	186-2000	706.8	5.00	570-1000	6	Se	I	AESW	2.50	2.50	2.31	2.31	.406	.406	.435	.435	(h)
12	Hall-Scott	176	T, B, FA	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	191-1800	779.3	4.95	630-1000	6	Se	I	AESW	2.50	2.50	2.31	2.31	.406	.406	.435	.435	(h)
13	Hall-Scott	177	T, B, FA	6-5 1/2 x 6	72.6	203-1800	855.2	5.00	690-1100	6	Se	I	AESW	2.50	2.50	2.31	2.31	.406	.406	.435	.435	(h)
14	Hall-Scott	(5) 180	T, B	6-5x6	60.0	180-2200	706.8	4.82	490-1200	6	In	I	AESW	2.62	2.37	2.37	1.99	.482	.482	.497	.528	30
15	Hall-Scott	(5) 190	T, B, RC	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	200-2000	779.3	5.00	568-1300	6	In	I	AESW	2.87	2.62	2.62	2.24	.492	.492	.497	.528	30
16	Hercules	ZXA	Tr, Ind	4-2 1/2 x 3	10.0	23-2000	58.8	6.10	40-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.23	1.10	1.00	.875	.200	.200	.248	.248	30
17	Hercules	ZXB	Tr, Ind	4-2 1/2 x 3	11.0	25-2000	64.9	6.10	44-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.23	1.10	1.00	.875	.200	.200	.248	.248	30
18	Hercules	IX	T, Tr, Ind	4-2 1/2 x 4	10.0	28-2000	78.0	5.20	92-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310	30
19	Hercules	IXA	T, Tr, Ind	4-3x4	14.4	40-2000	113.0	5.50	79-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310	30
20	Hercules	IXB	T, Tr, Ind	4-3 1/2 x 4	16.9	47-2000	133.0	5.20	92-2000	4	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310	30
21	Hercules	OOA	T, B, Tr, Ind	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	19.6	35-1200	173.2	4.20	107-1200	4	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.326	.326	.373	.373	45
22	Hercules	OOB	T, B, Tr, Ind	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	22.5	38-1000	198.8	4.20	125-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.326	.326	.373	.373	45
23	Hercules	OOO	T, B, Tr, Ind	4-4x4 1/2	25.6	41-1000	226.2	4.20	143-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.326	.326	.373	.373	45
24	Hercules	OX	T, B, Tr, Ind	4-4x5	25.6	46-1000	251.3	4.30	155-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.87	1.87	1.81	1.81	.326	.326	.373	.373	45
25	Hercules	OXO	T, B, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	56-1000	283.5	4.30	185-1000	4	In	L	Sil	1.87	1.87	1.81	1.81	.326	.326	.373	.373	45
26	Hercules	K	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	28.9	55-1000	328.3	3.89	202-1000	4	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434	45
27	Hercules	L	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	32.4	59-1000	365.8	3.78	226-1000	4	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434	45
28	Hercules	G	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	36.1	63-1000	407.6	3.89	250-1000	4	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434	45
29	Hercules	E	T, Tr, Ind	4-5x5 1/2	40.0	74-1000	451.4	4.00	288-1000	4	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434	45
30	Hercules	TX	Ind	4-5 1/2 x 7	48.4	88-800	665.0	3.84	425-800	4	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.437	.437	45
31	Hercules	TXA	Ind	4-6x7	57.6	98-800	792.0	3.84	488-800	4	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.437	.437	45
32	Hercules	TXO	Ind	4-6 1/2 x 7	65.0	112-800	894.0	3.84	586-800	4	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.437	.437	45
33	Hercules	QXA	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	56-1000	190.0	5.50	130-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310	30
34	Hercules	QXB	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	16.9	61-1000	205.0	5.50	136-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310	30
35	Hercules	JXA	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	59-1000	223.0	5.16	141-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373	45
36	Hercules	JXB	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	31.5	68-1000	253.0	5.40	163-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373	45
37	Hercules	JXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	73-1000	282.0	5.35	175-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373	45
38	Hercules	JXD	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4x4 1/2	38.4	84-1000	320.0	5.63	204-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373	45
39	Hercules	WXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4x4 1/2	38.4	90-1000	339.0	5.00	212-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373	45
40	Hercules	WXC-2	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.3	95-1000	350.8	5.00	233-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373	45
41	Hercules	WXC-3	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	43.3	101-1000	383.0	5.00	262-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373	45
42	Hercules	YXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	45.9	94-900	423.4	4.40	281-800	6	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.393	.393	.373	.373	45
43	Hercules	YXC-2	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	48.6	98-800	543.0	4.77	300-800	6	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.393	.393	.373	.373	45
44	Hercules	YXC-3	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	51.3	104-800	578.8	4.40	320-800	6	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.393	.393	.373	.373	45
45	Hercules	RXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	48.6	110-1000	500.9	4.95	330-1000	6	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.393	.393	.373	.373	45
46	Hercules	RXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	51.3	114-1000	529.2	4.95	350-1000	6	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.393	.393	.373	.373	45
47	Hercules	HXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5x6	60.0	148-1000	707.0	4.50	455-1000	3	Se	L	Sil	2.44	2.31	2.12	2.00	.498	.498	.498	.498	30
48	Hercules	HXC	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.2	164-1000	779.0	4.50	510-1000	3	Se	L	Sil	2.44	2.31	2.12	2.00	.498	.498	.498	.498	30
49	Hercules	HXD	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	72.8	180-1000	855.0	4.50	555-1000	3	Se	L	Sil	2.44	2.31	2.12	2.00	.498	.498	.498	.498	30
50	Hercules	HXE	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	79.4	198-1000	935.0	4.50	615-1000	3	Se	L	Sil	2.44	2.31	2.12	2.00	.498	.498	.498	.498	30
51	International	P-12	PU	4-3x4	14.4	22-2000	113.1	4.80	74-1000	1	Se	I	Sil	1.34	1.34	1.18	1.18	.244	.244	.340	.340	45
52	International	P-30	PU	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	41-1150	267.3	4.80	190-800	1	Se	I	Sil	1.90	1.75	1.68	1.48	.441	.441	.432	.432	45
53	International	300	PU	4-4 1/2 x 6	36.1	55-1050	425.3	4.85	233-700	1	Se	I	Sil	2.18	2.18	1.75	1.93	.380	.426	.432	.432	45
54	International	P-40	PU	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	53-1800	298.2	4.19	175-750	1	Se	I	Spec	1.87	1.75	1.62	1.50	.343	.343	.372	.372	45
55	International	P-50	PU	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	66-1800	298.2	5.72	205-1200	1	Se	I	Sil	1.87	1.75	1.62	1.50	.343	.343	.372	.372	45
56	International	HD-213	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	26.3	78-3400	213.2	6.30	155-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.46	1.50	1.34	.320	.320	.370	.370	45
57	International	FC-132	T	4-3 1/2 x 4	16.8	33-2800	132.7	6.00	89-1200	4	In	L	Sil	1.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	.310	.310	.310	.310	

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES—Continued

Front End Drive—Type	PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				SPARK PLUG		CARBUR-ETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)										
	Material	Length (In.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing) (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight—With Bushing and Caps (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalances Used	Crank-pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To Recommended Make	Thread Size	Make	Size	Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Distillate	Weight (Without Carburetor or Ignition) (Lb.)	Width	Height	Length	Line Number		
												Number	Front	Rear											
HC	Al	5.26	56.0	1.25x3.34	4	AS	11	101.0	4140	Y	2.37x2.00	4	2.75x2.18	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	2392	28	42 1/2	90	1
Ch	Al	5.09	40.2	1.25x3.50	4	AS	11	82.0	4140	N	2.62x1.75	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.25	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1173	54 1/2	18	52 1/2	2
Ch	Al	5.40	52.5	1.12x3.75	4	AS	11	83.0	4140	Y	2.62x1.75	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.25	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1252	54 1/2	18	52 1/2	3
Ch	Al	5.20	62.0	1.12x4.00	4	AS	11	83.0	3140	Y	2.62x1.75	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.25	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1265	54 1/2	18	52 1/2	4
HC	Al	4.50	40.7	1.00x3.34	4	AS	11	75.0	4140	N	2.25x1.43	4	2.75x2.68	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1180	25 1/2	38 1/2	54 1/2	5
HC	Al	4.56	52.0	1.25x3.34	6	AS	11	102.0	CNS	N	2.25x2.00	4	2.75x2.18	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1310	30 1/2	39 1/2	54 1/2	6
HC	Al	5.26	60.0	1.25x3.34	5	AS	11	101.0	4140	Y	2.37x2.00	4	2.75x2.18	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1407	29	48 1/2	57 1/2	7
HC	Al	5.21	58.5	1.25x3.25	5	AS	11	102.0	CM	Y	2.37x2.00	4	2.75x2.18	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	No	1310	31	49	55 1/2	8
HC	Al	5.21	57.0	1.25x3.25	6	AS	11	105.0	CNS	N	2.37x2.00	4	2.75x2.18	2.75x3.18	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	D	1135	27	40 1/2	46 1/2	9
HC	Al	5.20	74.5	1.25x3.75	6	AS	11	100.0	CNS	N	2.37x2.00	3	2.75x2.31	2.75x3.31	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	1 1/2	D	1160	27	40 1/2	49 1/2	10
HC	Al	6.31	97.0	1.37x4.18	4	AS	11	113.5	4140	Y	2.50x2.00	7	3.00x2.31	3.00x3.31	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	2	No	1830	32	44	59 1/2	11
HC	Al	5.87	114.0	1.37x4.68	5	AS	11	113.5	4140	Y	2.50x2.00	7	3.25x1.43	3.25x2.43	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	2	No	1830	32	44	59 1/2	12
Ch	Al	6.17	77.0	1.37x4.18	4	AS	11	103.5	4140	Y	2.75x2.00	7	3.25x1.43	3.25x2.56	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	2	No	1900	32	44	59 1/2	13
Ch	Al	6.18	104.0	1.37x4.43	4	AS	11	103.5	4140	Y	2.75x2.00	7	3.25x1.43	3.25x2.56	abcefg	CH	18 mm.	Zen	2	No	1960	59	20	67 1/2	14
Hi	CI	2.68	17.5	.687x2.18	3	3140	5 1/2	15.5	1045	N	1.50x1.00	3	2.00x1.31	2.00x1.37	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	179	14 1/2	16	21 1/2	16
Hi	CI	2.68	19.0	.687x2.18	3	3140	5 1/2	15.5	1045	N	1.50x1.00	3	2.00x1.31	2.00x1.37	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	179	14 1/2	16	21 1/2	17
Hi	CI	2.43	18.0	.750x2.18	3	3140	6 1/2	21.0	1045	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	250	16 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18
Hi	CI	3.06	28.0	.750x2.56	3	3140	6 1/2	21.0	1045	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	283	16 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	19
Hi	CI	3.06	29.5	.750x2.81	3	3140	6 1/2	21.0	1045	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	291	16 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	20
Hi	CI	4.31	49.0	1.00x3.62	3	1035	8	37.5	1045	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x2.18	2.00x2.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	460	17 1/2	23 1/2	29 1/2	21
Hi	CI	4.12	56.5	1.00x3.37	3	1035	8	37.5	1045	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x2.18	2.00x2.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	460	17 1/2	23 1/2	29 1/2	22
Hi	CI	4.31	56.0	1.00x3.62	3	1035	8	37.5	1045	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x2.18	2.00x2.62	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	460	17 1/2	23 1/2	29 1/2	23
Hi	CI	4.87	67.5	1.37x2.37	5	1035	9 1/2	58.5	1045	N	2.00x2.25	3	2.00x3.18	2.00x3.31	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	655	20 1/2	28 1/2	36 1/2	24
Hi	CI	4.87	73.5	1.37x2.37	5	1035	9 1/2	58.5	1045	N	2.00x2.25	3	2.00x3.18	2.00x3.31	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	655	20 1/2	28 1/2	36 1/2	25
Hi	CI	5.25	82.5	1.50x3.75	5	1035	10 1/2	83.0	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	875	21	30 1/2	41 1/2	26
Hi	CI	5.25	95.5	1.50x4.00	5	1035	10 1/2	83.0	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	880	21	30 1/2	41 1/2	27
Hi	CI	5.25	103.0	1.50x4.25	5	1035	10 1/2	83.0	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	885	21	30 1/2	41 1/2	28
Hi	CI	5.25	106.5	1.50x4.50	5	1035	10 1/2	83.0	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	890	21	30 1/2	41 1/2	29
Hi	CI	7.00	196.5	1.87x4.87	8	1035	13 1/2	178.0	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1800	26	38	52 1/2	30
Hi	CI	7.00	222.5	1.87x5.37	8	1035	13 1/2	178.0	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1815	26	38	52 1/2	31
Hi	CI	7.00	240.0	1.87x5.75	8	1035	13 1/2	178.0	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1850	26	38	52 1/2	32
Hi	CI	3.50	52.7	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26.0	CS	Op	1.98x1.02	7	2.50x1.39	2.50x1.93	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	480	21 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2	33
Hi	CI	3.50	52.7	.875x2.79	4	1035	7	26.0	CS	Op	1.98x1.02	7	2.50x1.39	2.50x1.93	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	480	21 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2	34
Hi	CI	4.37	63.0	1.00x3.15	4	1035	8	37.5	1045	Op	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	550	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	35
Hi	CI	4.18	48.0	1.00x3.15	4	1035	8	37.5	1045	Op	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	560	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	36
Hi	CI	4.12	56.5	1.00x3.37	4	1035	8	37.5	1045	Op	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	565	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	37
Hi	Al	4.18	40.5	1.00x3.51	4	1035	8	37.5	1045	Op	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	570	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	38
Hi	Al	4.56	64.5	1.12x3.56	5	1035	9 1/2	51.5	1045	Op	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	805	21	27	41 1/2	39
Hi	Al	4.56	65.0	1.12x3.62	5	1035	9 1/2	51.5	1045	Op	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	810	21	27	41 1/2	40
Hi	Al	4.56	83.0	1.12x3.68	5	1035	9 1/2	51.5	1045	Op	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	820	21	27	41 1/2	41
Hi	Al	4.87	79.5	1.25x3.93	5	1035	9 1/2	64.5	1045	Op	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	975	21	31	45 1/2	42
Hi	Al	4.87	85.0	1.25x3.93	5	1035	9 1/2	64.5	1045	Op	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	975	21	31	45 1/2	43
Hi	Al	4.87	87.0	1.25x4.06	5	1035	9 1/2	64.5	1045	Op	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	975	21	31	45 1/2	44
Hi	Al	4.87	60.0	1.25x3.93	5	3140	9 1/2	81.0	1045	Op	2.62x2.00	7	3.00x1.93	3.00x2.93	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1000	21	31	45 1/2	45
Hi	Al	4.87	62.0	1.25x4.06	5	3140	9 1/2	81.0	1045	Op	2.62x2.00	7	3.00x1.93	3.00x2.93	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1010	21	31	45 1/2	46
Hi	Al	6.50	95.0	1.50x4.43	4	3140	12	143.0	1045	Op	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1810	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	47
Hi	Al	6.87	105.0	1.50x4.56	4	3140	12	143.0	1045	Op	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1810	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	48
Hi	Al	6.87	117.5	1.50x4.81	4	3140	12	143.0	1045	Op	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1830	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	49
Hi	Al	7.25	127.5	1.50x5.06	4	3140	12	143.0	1045	Op	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	K-D	1830	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	50
Hi	Al	3.59	34.7	.919x2.50	5	CS																			

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast In One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)	
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)			
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust		
1	Lathrop	Standard	M	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	49-800	617.7	.....	342-600	1	Se	T	CNS	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45
2	Lathrop	Standard	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	73-750	926.5	.....	515-675	1	Se	T	CNS	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437	45
3	Lathrop	Standard	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	103-1000	926.5	.....	550-825	1	Se	T	CNS	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.500	.500	.437	.437	45
4	Lathrop	LH	M	4-3 1/2 x 4	38-2200	133.0	.....	92-2000	4	In	L	CNS	.....	.....	1.25	1.12	.312	.312	.312	.312	30
5	Lathrop	LH	M	4-4 x 4 1/2	49-1900	226.0	.....	152-1300	4	In	L	CNS	.....	.....	1.50	1.37	.312	.312	.375	.375	30
6	Lathrop	LH	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	62-2200	282.0	.....	173-550	6	In	L	CNS	.....	.....	1.50	1.37	.312	.312	.375	.375	30
7	Lehman-Ford	VI	M	8-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	90-4000	221.0	6.12	140-2000	8	In	L	CNS	1.68	1.68	.....	.....	.343	.343	.312	.312	45
8	Lehman-Zephyr	ZI	M	12-2 1/2 x 3 3/4	110-3900	267.9	6.70	188-2000	12	In	L	CNS	1.53	1.53	.....	.....	.292	.292	.311	.311	45
9	Lehman-Ford	D1	M	8-2 6/8 x 3 2/8	60-4000	136.0	6.60	94-2500	8	In	L	CNS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
10	Lehman-Ford	RV39	M	8-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	102-4160	221.0	7.75	156-2240	8	In	L	SCA	1.68	1.68	.....	.....	.343	.343	.312	.312	45
11	Lycoming	D	Ind	4-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	15.6	20-1600	118.8	4.82	71-1300	4	In	L	Sil	1.54	1.42	1.37	1.37	.312	.312	.343	.343	30
12	Lycoming	AFD	Ind	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	22.5	37-1600	198.8	4.82	134-750	4	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.312	.312	.343	.343	45
13	Lycoming	AFE	T	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	22.5	49-2600	198.8	4.82	135-1150	4	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.37	.312	.312	.343	.343	45
14	Lycoming	WF	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	22.5	82-3500	209.9	6.20	155-1800	6	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)
15	Lycoming	ASE	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	90-3100	298.2	5.26	205-800	6	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.81	1.75	1.62	.312	.312	.375	.375	(h)
16	Lycoming	GFD	Ta	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.0	74-2800	279.9	5.75	192-800	8	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.281	.281	.343	.343	(h)
17	Lycoming	GG	C	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.0	113-3600	279.9	6.67	210-1800	8	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)
18	Lycoming	FB	C	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	115-3500	288.6	6.32	222-2000	8	In	HB	Sil	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.343	.343	(h)
19	Lycoming	AEF	T, B	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	45.0	120-2800	419.6	5.26	302-1200	8	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.62	1.75	1.50	.343	.343	.375	.375	(h)
20	Lycoming	GH	C	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.0	148-2000	279.9	6.67	232-2400	8	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)
21	Lycoming	FC	C	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	175-4200	288.6	6.32	258-2800	8	In	HB	Sil	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.37	.343	.343	.343	.343	(h)
22	Lycoming	BB	C	12-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	46.8	160-3500	391.2	5.75	286-1500	12	In	HH	Sil	1.65	1.56	1.37	1.37	.343	.343	.343	.343	30
23	Lycoming	BF	Ind	12-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	58.8	170-3300	490.6	7.04	364-1300	12	In	HH	Sil	1.65	1.56	1.37	1.37	.343	.343	.343	.343	30
24	Lycoming	EU	Ind	12-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	108.3	245-1800	1010.1	5.12	750-1700	12	In	HH	Sil	2.21	2.09	2.00	1.81	.437	.437	.437	.437	30
25	Lycoming	UF	M	12-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	325-2500	1010.1	5.12	750-1700	12	In	HH	Sil	2.21	2.09	2.00	1.81	.437	.437	.437	.437	30	
26	Lycoming	UFD	M	12-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	325-2500	1010.1	5.12	750-1700	12	In	HH	Sil	2.21	2.09	2.00	1.81	.437	.437	.437	.437	30	
27	Lycoming	UAE	M	4-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	58-3400	133.5	6.50	106-1800	4	In	L	Sil	1.54	1.42	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	30	
28	Lycoming	UAE	M	4-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	58-3400	133.5	6.50	106-1800	4	In	L	Sil	1.54	1.42	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	30	
29	Lycoming	UHD	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	85-3000	209.9	6.70	166-1500	6	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
30	Lycoming	UHD	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	85-3000	209.9	6.70	166-1500	6	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
31	Lycoming	UHB	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	105-3600	222.9	6.70	180-2200	6	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
32	Lycoming	UHB	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	105-3600	222.9	6.70	180-2200	6	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
33	Lycoming	UHET	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	180	222.9	.....	.....	6	In	L	Sil	1.46	1.34	1.37	1.25	.375	.375	.343	.343	(h)
34	Lycoming	UJ	M	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	125-3400	297.2	6.70	220-1700	8	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
35	Lycoming	UJD	M	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	125-3400	297.2	6.70	220-1700	8	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.40	1.37	1.25	.312	.312	.343	.343	(h)	
36	Lycoming	UEB	M	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	165-3200	419.6	6.10	305-2000	8	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.81	1.75	1.62	.343	.343	.375	.375	(h)	
37	Lycoming	UEBD	M	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	165-3200	419.6	6.10	305-2000	8	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.81	1.75	1.62	.343	.343	.375	.375	(h)	
38	Minneapolis-Moline	GE	Tr	4-4 1/2 x 6	54-1075	403.2	4.20	273-850	2	Se	I	Sil	1.84	1.72	1.50	1.62	.405	.405	.497	.497	45	
39	Minneapolis-Moline	KEA	Tr	4-4 1/2 x 5	41-1150	283.1	4.32	187-1000	2	Se	I	Sil	1.72	1.50	1.50	1.37	.488	.488	.372	.372	45	
40	Minneapolis-Moline	RE	Tr	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33-1500	185.7	4.50	120-1100	2	Se	HH	Sil	1.47	1.47	1.25	1.25	.354	.354	.341	.341	45	
41	Murray & Tregurtha	K-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 7 3/4	325-1650	1426.6	5.25	1110-1525	3	Se	I	Spec	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.437	.437	30	
42	Murray & Tregurtha	M-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 8	175-1100	1593.0	4.20	882-695	2	Se	I	Spec	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	30	
43	Murray & Tregurtha	OC-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 8	140-1100	1593.0	3.33	910-600	2	Se	I	Spec	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	30	
44	Murray & Tregurtha	OC-4	M	4-6 1/2 x 8	80-1000	1062.4	3.33	560-600	2	Se	I	Spec	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	30	
45	Murray & Tregurtha	M-4	M	4-6 1/2 x 8	90-1000	1062.4	4.20	660-700	2	Se	I	Spec	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	30	
46	Murray & Tregurtha	OCX-6	M	6-7 1/2 x 8	175-1100	1981.0	4.00	1030-800	2	Se	HH	Spec	2.71	2.46	2.50	2.25	.531	.531	.437	.437	30	
47	Palmer	YT	M	1-3 x 3 1/2	2-600	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Palmer	HH	M	2-3 x 4	5-900	56.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Palmer	LH	M	4-3 x 4	15-1500	113.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Palmer	LLH	M	4-3 1/2 x 4	25-2000	133.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Palmer	PAL	M	4-4 x 5	45-2000	251.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Palmer	PH	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	60-2000	282.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Palmer	PB	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	40-1800	260.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Palmer	SK	M	6-4 1/2 x 6	80-1400	572.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Palmer	GW-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 7	150-1400	997.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Palmer	GW-4	M	4-5 1/2 x 7	80-1400	665.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Palmer	(6) PNR	M	4-5 x 6	24-600	472.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Palmer	(6) ZR	M	4-5 1/2 x 6	40-800	572.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Palmer	(7) F	M	4-6 1/2 x 8	35-400	1020.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Palmer	(7) NK	M	4-7 1/2 x 10	50-400	1764.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Palmer	B-Ford	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	40-2000	200.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Palmer	40-V8	M	8-3 1/2 x 3 3/4	65-2500	221.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Plymouth	PT-57	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	70-3000	201.3	6.70	145-1200	6	In												

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES—Continued

Front Drive—Type	PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				SPARK PLUG		CARBUR-ETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)										
	Material	Length (In.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing) (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight—With Bushing and Caps (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalances Used	Main Bearings		Recommended Make	Thread Size	Make	Size	Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Disillate	Weight (Without Carburetor or Ignition)—Lb.	Width	Height	Length	Line Number			
											Crank-pin	Diameter and Length (In.)													
											Number	Front	Rear	Oil Pressure To											
Hi	CI	7.00	179.0	1.37x5.00	4	AS	12 1/4	96.0	CNS	N	1.87x2.75	5	2.25x5.00	2.25x4.00	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen	1 1/2	No	1750	25 1/2	22 1/2	68 1/2	1
Hi	CI	7.00	179.0	1.37x5.00	4	AS	12 1/4	96.0	CNS	N	2.12x2.75	7	2.62x5.00	2.62x4.00	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2500	26 1/2	22 1/2	90 1/2	2
Hi	CI	7.00	179.0	1.37x5.00	4	AS	12 1/4	96.0	CNS	N	2.12x2.75	7	2.62x5.00	2.62x4.00	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2500	26 1/2	22 1/2	88 1/2	3
Hi	AI	3.06	750x2.81	3	AS	8 1/8	6 1/8	15.9	CNS	N	1.75x1.25	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen	1 1/2	No	440	17 1/2	14 1/2	40 1/2	4
Hi	AI	4.12	1.00x3.50	3	AS	8	7	15.9	CNS	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x2.18	2.00x2.62	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen	1 1/2	No	690	21 1/2	16	51 1/2	5
Hi	AI	4.31	1.00x3.50	3	AS	8	7	15.9	CNS	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abe	AC	7/16-18	Zen	1 1/2	No	830	21 1/2	17	51	6
Hi	AI	3.87	750x2.85	3	SF	7 1/2	7 1/2	22.5	CAS	Y	2.00x1.93	3	2.40x1.56	2.40x2.25	abce	CH	18 mm.	Str	1 1/2	No	670	23	30 1/2	47 1/2	7
Hi	AI	3.27	750x2.48	3	SF	7 1/2	7 1/2	22.5	CAS	Y	2.12x1.57	4	2.40x1.83	2.40x2.25	abce	CH	14 mm.	Str	1 1/2	No	790	25	31 1/2	60 1/2	8
Hi	AI	3.87	750x2.85	3	SF	7 1/2	7 1/2	22.5	CAS	Y	2.00x1.93	3	2.40x1.56	2.40x2.25	abce	CH	14 mm.	Str	1 1/2	No	500	22 1/2	30 1/2	47 1/2	9
Hi	AI	3.87	750x2.85	3	SF	7 1/2	7 1/2	22.5	CAS	Y	2.00x1.93	3	2.40x1.56	2.40x2.25	abce	CH	18 mm.	Win(2)	1 1/2	No	500	21	25 1/2	37	10
Hi	CI	3.50	27.4	750x2.81	3	CS	7	29.9	CS	N	1.75x1.50	3	1.87x1.56	1.87x1.18	abc	Op	7/16-18	Op	1 1/2	No	325	17	24 1/2	37 1/2	11
Hi	CI	4.50	45.7	875x3.21	4	CS	9	41.6	CS	N	2.12x1.50	3	2.12x1.75	2.12x2.37	abce	Op	7/16-18	Op	1 1/2	No	485	19 1/2	29	42	12
Hi	CI	4.50	45.7	875x3.21	4	CS	9	41.6	CS	N	2.12x1.50	3	2.12x1.75	2.12x2.37	abce	Op	7/16-18	Op	1 1/2	No	475	25 1/2	33	30 1/2	13
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.9	875x2.50	4	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.18x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	525	23	29 1/2	34 1/2	14
Hi	Ch	4.25	36.0	1.00x3.21	4	CS	9	54.4	CS	Y	2.34x1.68	4	2.62x2.12	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	785	25 1/2	31	42 1/2	15
Hi	Ch	3.75	32.0	875x2.59	4	CS	9 1/2	38.7	CS	N	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	680	22 1/2	29 1/2	43	16
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.9	875x2.59	4	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	N	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	610	22 1/2	29 1/2	43	17
Hi	Ch	3.93	26.5	875x2.59	4	CS	7 1/2	31.6	CS	Y	2.00x1.18	3	2.50x1.75	2.50x2.25	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	550	22	34	34 1/2	18
Hi	Ch	4.25	34.4	1.00x3.21	4	CS	9	54.4	CS	N	2.34x1.68	5	2.62x2.12	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	1110	25 1/2	34 1/2	52 1/2	19
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.9	875x2.50	4	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	705	28 1/2	29 1/2	41 1/2	20
Hi	Ch	3.93	26.4	875x2.59	4	CS	7 1/2	31.6	CS	Y	2.00x1.18	3	2.50x1.75	2.50x2.25	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	565	22	32 1/2	34 1/2	21
Hi	Ch	3.87	23.0	875x2.59	4	CS	9 1/2	40.8	CS	Y	2.50x1.25	4	3.00x2.56	3.00x2.37	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	1 1/2	No	1085	26	35 1/2	47	22
Hi	Ch	3.87	25.6	875x2.59	4	CS	9 1/2	40.8	CS	Y	2.50x1.25	4	3.00x2.56	3.00x2.37	abce	Op	14 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	1145	26	35 1/2	47	23
Hi	Ch	5.68	59.8	1.18x4.15	5	CS	9	75.5	CS	Y	3.00x1.62	4	6.00x2.12	6.00x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	2	No	2600	38 1/2	53	89 1/2	24
Hi	Ch	5.68	59.8	1.18x4.15	5	CS	9	75.5	CS	Y	3.00x1.62	4	6.00x2.12	6.00x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	2	No	2350	33	40	72	25
Hi	Ch	5.68	59.8	1.18x4.15	5	CS	9	75.5	CS	Y	3.00x1.62	4	6.00x2.12	6.00x2.12	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	2	No	2650	33	40	81 1/2	26
Hi	Ch	3.68	22.4	750x2.81	3	CS	8	29.9	CS	N	1.75x1.50	3	1.87x1.56	1.87x1.81	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	400	20	22 1/2	36	27
Hi	Ch	3.75	20.0	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	425	20	22 1/2	42	28
Hi	Ch	3.75	20.0	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	682	24 1/2	26	41	29
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.1	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	735	24 1/2	26	45	30
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.1	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	690	24 1/2	26	44	31
Hi	Ch	3.75	21.1	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	Y	2.12x1.25	4	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op	1 1/2	No	743	24 1/2	26	48 1/2	32
Hi	Ch	3.75	20.0	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	N	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(3)	1 1/2	No	590	26 1/2	28 1/2	41	33
Hi	Ch	3.75	20.0	875x2.50	3	CS	9 1/2	37.4	CS	N	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	1 1/2	No	915	26 1/2	27 1/2	51 1/2	34
Hi	Ch	4.25	32.0	1.00x3.18	4	CS	9 1/2	45.6	CS	N	2.12x1.25	5	2.37x1.93	2.37x1.87	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	1 1/2	No	1115	26 1/2	27 1/2	56	35
Hi	Ch	4.25	32.0	1.00x3.18	4	CS	9	45.6	CS	N	2.34x1.68	5	2.62x2.53	2.62x2.75	abce	Op	18 mm.	Op(2)	1 1/2	No	1170	27	30	66 1/2	36
Hi	Ch	5.00	102.0	1.25x4.25	4	CS	12	114.0	CS	N	2.37x2.87	3	2.25x3.18	2.25x4.00	abce	CH	7/8-18	Sch	1 1/2	K-D	1275	22 1/2	47 1/2	42 1/2	38
Hi	Ch	5.00	80.0	1.25x3.87	4	CS	10	96.0	CS	N	2.37x2.87	3	2.50x2.68	2.62x3.50	abce	CH	7/8-18	Sch	1 1/2	K-D	1240	23 1/2	43 1/2	46 1/2	39
Hi	Ch	4.37	51.0	1.00x3.00	4	CS	9	64.0	CS	N	2.62x1.50	2	B-Ti	B-Ti	b	CH	18 mm.	Sch	1 1/2	K-D	660	19 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	40
Hi	Ch	14.00	1.37x5.62	5	AS	15 1/2	184.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.15	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	CH	18 mm.	Sch	2 1/2	D	2400	27 1/2	52 1/2	96 1/2	41	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	CH	18 mm.	Sch	2 1/2	D	3050	32 1/2	52 1/2	100	42	
Hi	Ch	23.20	1.37x4.53	5	AS	15 1/2	184.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	1 1/2	K	3800	32 1/2	54 1/2	100	43	
Hi	Ch	23.20	1.37x4.53	5	AS	15 1/2	184.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	1 1/2	K	2950	32 1/2	54 1/2	80	44	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	CH	18 mm.	Sch	2 1/2	K	2450	32 1/2	52 1/2	80	45	
Hi	Ch	23.20	1.37x4.53	5	AS	15 1/2	184.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2	212.0	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abce	Bos	18 mm.	Sho(3)	2 1/2	K	4050	37 1/2	52 1/2	99	46	
Hi	Ch	18.20	1.25x6.18	5	AS	17 1/2																			

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast In One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)		
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	
1	Scripps 304, 5, 6, 7	M	12-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	86.7	280-2400	894.0	6.20	-1600	2	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.437	.437	45
2	Seaman EM-2	M	2-2 1/2 x 2 1/2	5.0	12-4000	24.5		20-1000	2	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25							
3	Seaman EM-4	M	4-2 1/2 x 2 1/2	10.0	24-4000	49.0		20-2600	2	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25							
4	Seaman E-2 & EV-4	Ind	2-2 1/2 x 2 1/2	5.0	12-4000	24.5			2	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25							
5	Speedway R	M	6-7 x 8 1/2		310-1300	1963.0	4.20	1480-800	1	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.500	.500	.562	.562	45
6	Speedway K	M	4-4 x 4 1/2		28-1400	226.0	4.00	125-900	2	Se	L	Tun	1.75	1.75			.343	.343	.375	.375	45
7	Speedway MC	M	6-5 1/2 x 7		250-1800	1092.0	5.00	825-1400	2	Se	L	Spec	2.50	2.50			.562	.562	.531	.531	45
8	Speedway MP	M	6-5 1/2 x 7		190-1300	1092.0	4.30	780-1000	2	Se	L	Tun	2.50	2.50			.562	.562	.531	.531	45
9	Speedway SW	M	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2		95-2500	360.8	5.70	250-1000	6	In	L	Sil	1.62	1.50							45
10	Speedway SWX	M	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2		115-2500	404.6	5.30	265-1100	6	In	L	Sil	1.62	1.50							45
11	Speedway S	M	6-4 1/2 x 6		100-1800	511.0	5.00	346-1300	2	Se	L	Sil	1.87	1.75			.406	.437	.437	.437	45
12	Speedway P	M	6-6 1/2 x 8 1/2		115-800	1825.0	3.80	1070-300	2	Se	L	Sil	2.62	2.62			.468	.468	.562	.562	45
13	Sterling D2-12	M	2-5 1/2 x 7	24.2	15-500	332.6		157-500	2	Se	L	Sil	2.06	2.06			.375	.375	.437	.437	45
14	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	115-1200	780.0	4.30	504-1200	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
15	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	145-1500	780.0	4.68	507-1500	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
16	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	145-1500	780.0	4.68	507-1500	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
17	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	180-1800	780.0	5.00	525-1800	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
18	Sterling Petrel Reduction L	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	175-1800	780.0	4.68	525-1800	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
19	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	200-2000	780.0	5.54	525-2000	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
20	Sterling Petrel L-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.1	225-2200	780.0	5.50	537-2200	6	Se	L	Sil	2.25	2.25			.455	.455	.437	.437	45
21	Sterling Chevrolet	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	72.6	85-800	962.0		558-800	2	Se	L	T	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.500	.500	45
22	Sterling Chevrolet	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	72.6	130-1200	962.0		570-1200	2	Se	L	T	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.500	.500	45
23	Sterling Chevrolet	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	72.6	150-1500	962.0		525-1500	2	Se	L	T	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.500	.500	45
24	Sterling Dolphin Medium GRM-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	79.3	165-1200	1051.6	3.85	723-1200	2	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.375	.375	.437	.437	60
25	Sterling Dolphin 6 GR-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	79.3	225-1550	1051.6	4.08	787-1200	2	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.375	.375	.437	.437	60
26	Sterling Dolphin 6 GR-6	M	6-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	79.3	300-2000	1051.6	4.70	829-1750	2	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.375	.375	.437	.437	60
27	Sterling (1) Coast Guard M-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 7 3/4	93.7	225-1200	1426.8	4.13	986-1200	6	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.483	.483	.437	.437	60
28	Sterling (1) Coast Guard 6M-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 7 3/4	93.7	300-1550	1426.8	4.13	986-1200	6	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.483	.483	.437	.437	60
29	Sterling (1) Viking II T-6	M	6-8 x 9	153.6	190-600	2714.3	3.93	1670-600	6	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
30	Sterling (1) Viking II T-6	M	6-8 x 9	153.6	300-900	2714.3	4.18	1755-900	6	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
31	Sterling (1) Viking II 6T-6	M	6-8 x 9	153.6	425-1200	2714.3	4.18	1914-900	6	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
32	Sterling Dolphin Med. GRM-8	M	8-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	105.8	220-1200	1402.2	3.85	963-1200	2	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.375	.375	.437	.437	60
33	Sterling Dolphin 8GR-8	M	8-5 1/2 x 6 3/4	105.8	300-1550	1402.2	4.08	1050-1200	2	Se	L	I	1.87	1.87			.375	.375	.437	.437	60
34	Sterling (1) Viking 8T-8	M	8-8 x 9	204.8	250-800	3619.0	3.93	2190-600	8	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
35	Sterling (1) Viking II 8T-8	M	8-8 x 9	204.8	400-900	3619.0	4.18	2420-900	8	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
36	Sterling (1) Viking II 8T-8	M	8-8 x 9	204.8	565-1200	3619.0	4.18	2500-900	8	Se	L	I	2.59	2.59			.556	.556	.562	.562	45
37	Thorobred K	M	1-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	5.0	10-1000	52.5	4.00		1	Se	L	CI	1.62	1.62	1.43	1.43	.300	.300	.375	.375	45
38	Thorobred KK	M	2-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	10.0	10-1000	105.0	4.00		2	Se	L	CI	1.62	1.62	1.43	1.43	.300	.300	.375	.375	45
39	Thorobred D	M	4-2 1/2 x 4 1/2	16.0	16-1800	95.0	4.66		4	In	L	CAI	1.46	1.34	1.31	1.18	.250	.250	.312	.312	45
40	Thorobred Arrowhead Jr.	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	35-2500	183.0	6.00		97-1300	4	In	L	CHS	1.34	1.34	1.18	1.18	.281	.281	.312	.312	45
41	Thorobred Arrowhead XH	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	42-2250	166.0	4.60			4	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.56	1.37	1.37	.302	.302	.375	.375	45
42	Thorobred AA	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	24-1400	210.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CI	1.62	1.62	1.43	1.43	.300	.300	.375	.375	45
43	Thorobred F	M	4-4 1/2 x 5	36-1400	259.0	4.00			4	Se	L	CI	1.93	1.93	1.75	1.75	.300	.300	.375	.375	45
44	Thorobred B	M	4-4 1/2 x 5	44-1800	318.0	4.00			4	Se	L	DC	2.09	2.09	1.93	1.93	.300	.300	.375	.375	45
45	Thorobred BB-4	M	4-4 1/2 x 6	56-1600	382.0	4.00			4	Se	L	DC	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.12	.300	.300	.437	.437	45
46	Thorobred BC-4	M	4-5 x 7	56-1200	550.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.625	.625	45
47	Thorobred BCS-4	M	4-5 1/2 x 7	71-1100	727.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.625	.625	45
48	Thorobred BC-Super-4	M	4-6 x 7	78-1100	792.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.625	.625	45
49	Thorobred Hiawatha	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	64-3000	282.0			188-1100	6	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.43	1.50	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	45
50	Thorobred Arrow Super-6	M	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	90-2200	404.0			274-900	6	In	L	Sil	1.87	1.56	1.62	1.34	.312	.312	.375	.375	45
51	Thorobred BB6	M	6-4 1/2 x 6	80-1725	572.5	4.00			6	Se	L	DC	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.12	.300	.300	.437	.437	45
52	Thorobred BBS6	M	6-5 x 6	101-1500	707.0	4.00			6	Se	L	DC	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.12	.300	.300	.437	.437	45
53	Thorobred BC6	M	6-5 x 7	90-1100	825.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.625	.625	45
54	Thorobred BCS6	M	6-5 1/2 x 7	112-1100	1091.0	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.625	.625	45
55	Thorobred BC Super-6	M	6-6 x 7	124-1100	1187.5	4.00			2	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2						

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES—Continued

Front End Drive—Type	PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				SPARK PLUG		CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)										
	Material	Length (In.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing) (Oz.)	Piston Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight—With Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalances Used	Crank-pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To Recommended Make	Thread Size	Make	Size	Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Distillate	Weight (without Carburetor or Ignition)—Lb.	Width			Line Number		
												Number	Front							Rear	Width	Height		Length	
HI	Al	5.12	49.0	1.25x3.68	4	AS	10 7/8	164.0	NS	Y	2.75x2.25	4	3.25x2.25	3.25x2.25	abc	CH	18 mm.	Hol	2 1/2	No	1700	33 3/4	30 1/2	58 1/2	1
Ala	Ala			.850x	3	AS	7 3/8		AS	Y	1.50x1.87	2	1.37x8-T1	B-T1	b	Op	18 mm.	Op	1	No	100				2
Ala	Ala			.850x	3	AS	7 3/8		AS	Y	1.50x1.87	2	1.37x8-T1	B-T1	b	Op	18 mm.	Op	1	No	180				3
Ala	Ala			.850x	3	AS	7 3/8		AS	Y	1.50x	2	1.37x8-T1	B-T1	b	Op	18 mm.	Op	1	No					4
HI	CI	7.25	16.0	1.87x5.50	4	AS	19		CNS	N	3.50x4.12	7	3.50x4.12	3.50x4.12	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Str(2)	2 1/2	No	4000	36	55	111 1/2	5
HI	CI	4.37		1.00x3.75	3	AS	9 1/2		CNS	N	1.75x2.25	3	1.75x3.25	1.75x3.25	Splash	CH	3/8-18	Str	1 1/2	No	550	20 1/2	23	53 1/2	6
HI	Al	6.12	84.4	1.37x5.37	6	AS	15 1/2		CNS	N	2.62x3.00	7	2.62x3.00	2.62x3.00	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Str(2)	2 1/2	No	2100	29 1/2	39	88 1/2	7
HI	CI	6.25		1.37x5.37	4	AS	15 1/2		CNS	N	2.62x3.00	7	2.62x3.00	2.62x3.00	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Str(2)	2 1/2	No	2025	29 1/2	39	88 1/2	8
HI	Al			1.12x2.68	4	AS	9 1/2		CNS	Y	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x2.75	2.62x1.75	abcde	CH	14 mm.	Str	1 1/2	No	1100	23	28 1/2	54 1/2	9
HI	Al			1.12x2.68	4	AS	9 1/2		CNS	Y	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x2.75	2.62x1.75	abcde	CH	14 mm.	Str	1 1/2	No	1150	23	28 1/2	54 1/2	10
HI	Al	5.00		1.18x4.00	4	AS	13 1/2		CNS	Y	2.75x2.12	7	2.75x2.12	2.75x2.18	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Str(2)	2 1/2	No	1250	22 1/2	31 1/2	70	11
HI	CI	8.25		1.62x6.37	4	AS	20		CNS	N	2.87x3.62	7	2.87x3.62	2.87x3.62	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Str	2 1/2	No	4800	34 1/2	48 1/2	103 1/2	12
HI	CI	6.00	140.0	1.25x5.12	4	CS	12 1/2	96.0	CNS	Y	2.25x2.62	3	2.25x4.62	2.25x4.75	abc	CH	3/8-18	Sch	1 1/2	No	1100	24	36 1/2	53 1/2	13
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	1400	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	14
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	1400	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	15
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	1850	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	16
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	1400	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	17
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	81 1/2	18
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	19
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	20
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	21
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	22
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	23
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	24
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	25
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	26
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	27
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	28
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	29
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	30
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	31
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	32
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	33
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	34
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	35
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	36
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	37
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	38
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	39
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	40
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	41
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	42
HI	Al	5.50	94.0	1.43x4.37	4	CS	12 1/2	113.0	CNS	Y	2.50x2.12	7	3.00x1.75	3.00x2.87	abcde	CH	3/8-18	Zen(2)	1 1/2	No	2000	27 1/2	33 1/2	71 1/2	43
HI	Al	5.50	94.0																						

AMERICAN STOCK, MARINE AND

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	No. of Cylinders Cast In One Piece	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material or S.A.E. No.	VALVES								Seat Angle (Degrees)	
													Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)			
													Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust		
1	White	270	T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.4	83-2800	270.0	5.50	195-(t)	6	In	L	SSt	1.69	1.62	1.50	1.37	.396	.396	.375	.375	45
2	White	303	T, B, Tr	6-3 3/4 x 4 1/2	34.3	92-2800	303.0	5.50	215-(t)	6	In	L	SSt	1.69	1.62	1.50	1.37	.396	.396	.375	.375	45
3	White	318	T, B, Tr	6-3 3/4 x 4 1/2	36.0	94-2600	318.0	5.50	234-(t)	6	In	L	SSt	1.69	1.62	1.50	1.37	.396	.396	.375	.375	45
4	White	396	T, B, Tr	6-4 x 5 1/4	38.4	116-2600	396.0	5.00	270-(t)	6	Se	I	CNT	2.13	2.03	1.87	1.75	.381	.381	.437	.437	45
5	White	434	T, B, Tr	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/4	42.0	117-2400	434.0	5.00	295-(t)	6	Se	I	CNT	2.13	2.03	1.87	1.75	.381	.381	.437	.437	45
6	White	460	T, B, Tr	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/4	44.6	123-2400	460.0	5.00	320-(t)	6	Se	I	CNT	2.13	2.03	1.87	1.75	.381	.381	.437	.437	45
7	White	580	T, B, Tr	6-4 1/2 x 5 3/4	57.3	130-2300	580.0	4.60	385-(t)	6	Se	I	CNT	2.47	2.03	2.09	1.75	.437	.437	.437	.500	45
8	Wisconsin	AC-4	Tr	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/4	11.03	16-2600	70.4	4.60	39-2-1600	4	Se	I	Sil	1.12	1.12	.937	.937	.232	.232	.310	.310	45
9	Wisconsin	SU	T, Ind	4-4 x 5	25.6	38-1600	251.0	4.20	160-1000	4	In	I	Sil	1.68	1.68	1.53	1.53	.438	.379	.375	.375	45
10	Wisconsin	W	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	27.2	42-1600	267.0	4.15	182-950	4	In	I	Sil	1.68	1.68	1.53	1.53	.438	.379	.375	.375	45
11	Wisconsin	X	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	32.4	66-1900	318.0	4.25	224-1000	4	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.81	1.81	.384	.393	.437	.437	45
12	Wisconsin	N	T, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	29.4	55-2600	245.0	4.50	163-650	6	In	I	Sil	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.50	.382	.382	.375	.375	45
13	Wisconsin	GA-1	T, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 5	31.5	44-1600	309.0	4.85	196-675	6	In	I	Sil	1.71	1.71	1.50	1.50	.379	.379	.375	.375	45
14	Wisconsin	GA-2	T, Tr, Ind	6-3 3/4 x 5	33.7	49-1600	331.0	4.50	211-700	6	In	I	Sil	1.71	1.71	1.50	1.50	.379	.379	.375	.375	45
15	Wisconsin	L-2	T, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 5	36.0	62-1800	354.0	4.27	236-700	6	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.379	.379	.434	.434	45
16	Wisconsin	L-3	T, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	40.8	68-1800	401.0	4.30	260-700	6	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.379	.379	.434	.434	45
17	Wisconsin	L-4	T, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	43.3	71-1800	426.0	4.26	280-650	6	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.379	.379	.439	.439	45
18	Wisconsin	ZA-1	Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	48.6	78-1600	477.0	4.50	322-800	6	Se	I	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.06	2.06	.450	.450	.437	.437	45
19	Wisconsin	ZA-2	Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	51.3	82-1600	504.0	4.88	340-750	6	Se	I	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.06	2.06	.450	.450	.437	.437	45

ABBREVIATIONS

*—Others also
 †—Provided with flame arrester
 ‡—Two used per cylinder
 ††—Four used per cylinder
 **—With transmission
 **—Three used per cylinder
 §—Weight complete φ—Per pair
 (1)—Sleeves used in cylinders
 (2)—Two used (3)—Three used
 (4)—Four used
 (5)—Wet sleeves used in cylinders
 (6)—Also built in 1, 2, and 3 cylinder models

(7)—Also built in 2, 3, and 6 cylinder models
 (8)—Also built in 4 and 6 cylinder models
 a—Main Bearings
 (aa)—800-1600 RPM
 AC—AC Spark Plug Al—Aluminum
 Ala—Aluminum, anodized
 Als—Aluminum with Strut
 AS—Alloy Steel Au—Autolite
 AUS—Austenitic Steel
 b—Connecting Rod Bearings
 (bb)—1000-1800 RPM
 B—Buses Be—Bevel Gear
 BM—Bi Metal Alloy Steel

Bos—Bosch
 B-Ti—Ball or Timken Roller Bearings
 c—Cams Shaft Bearings
 (cc)—800-1400 RPM C—Cars
 CA—Champion or AC Spark Plugs
 CAI—Chromium Aluminum
 Car—Carter CAS—Cast Alloy Steel
 CG—Chandler-Groves Ch—Chain
 CH—Champion Spark Plug
 CHS—Chromium Silicon
 CI—Cast Iron
 CM—Chrome Molybdenum
 CMS—Carbon Manganese Steel
 CNA—Chrome Nickel Alloy

CNI—Chrome Nickel Iron
 CNM—Chrome Nickel Molybdenum Steel
 CNS—Chrome Nickel Steel
 CNT—Chrome Nickel Tungsten
 CS—Carbon Steel
 CT—Cast Iron, Tin Plated
 CV—Chrome Vanadium
 d—Wrist Pins (dd)—800-1200 RPM
 D—Distillate DC—Dichrome
 DI—Diesel Fuel Dur—Duralumin
 e—Timing gears or Chain
 (ee)—900-1100 RPM
 En—Ensign Carburetor

AMERICAN TWO CYCLE OUTBOARD MOTORS

MAKE AND MODEL	Power Head	No. of Cylinders	Bore and Stroke (In.)	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	N.O.A. Certified Brake Hp.	R.P.M.	Weight (Lb.)	Piston Rings No. and Size	Propeller Diameter and Pitch (In.)	Starting Device	Fuel Tank Capacity (Gal.)	Gear Ratio	Ignition System Type	Carburetor Make and Size	Spark Plug Make and Model	Type of Exhaust	Cooling System
Champion	S1D	RV-2 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	6.23	2.9*	3500	31	2-1/2 x 7/8	Cord	.50	13-21	Magneto	Til-3/4	Ch-J115	Muffler	Pump
Champion	D1D	RV-2 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	6.23	3.2*	3500	33	3-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.69	13-21	Magneto	Til-3/4	Ch-J115	Muffler	Pump
Champion	S2D	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	9.78	3.4*	3200	37	2-1/2 x 7/8	Cord	.87	13-21	Magneto	Til-3/4	Ch-J115	Muffler	Pump
Champion	D2D	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	9.78	4.4*	3100	38	3-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	1.12	13-21	Magneto	Til-3/4	Ch-J115	Muffler	Pump
Champion	D3D	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	12.46	6.6*	4000	49	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	1.12	13-21	Magneto	Til-3/4	Ch-J115	Muffler	Pump, Syphon
Eclipse	SMD	RV-1 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	5.01	2.2	3300	27	3-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.62	12-19	Magneto	Str-1	Ch-H10	Underwater	Air
Eclipse	EL	Electric Motor	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	10.22	4.2	4000	41	3-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.62	12-19	Magneto	Str	Ch-J10	Underwater	Air
Eclipse	TMD	RV-1 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	5.01	2.2	3300	27	3-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.62	12-19	Magneto	Str-FL	Ch-H10	Underwater	Air
Eclipse	SM	RV-1 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/4	2.00	0.9	3500	14	2-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.20	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Elto	2	CL-2 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	3.75	1.8	3500	22 1/2	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.43	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump
Elto	2	CL-2 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	6.60	2.8	3500	29 1/2	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.43	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump
Elto	3	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	30.00	22.5	4000	105	2-1/2 x 10 1/2	Cord	2.50	15-21	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Ranger	CL-2 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	2.00	1.1	3750	16	2-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Sportsman	CL-2 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	3.75	2.0	3500	25	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Sportwin	CL-2 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	6.60	3.0	3500	35	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Fisherman	CL-2 Port	2	2 x 1 3/8	10.00	4.7	3750	48	2-1/2 x 7/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Weedless Fish'n	CL-2 Port	2	2 x 1 3/8	10.00	4.7	3750	49 1/2	2-1/2 x 7/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Lightwin	CL-2 Port	2	2 x 1 3/8	10.00	4.7	3750	48	2-1/2 x 7/8	Cord	.75	11-17	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Lightfour	CL-2 Port	4	1 3/4 x 1 1/4	15.00	9.2	4000	59	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	1.25	11-17	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Sportfour	RV-2 Port	4	2 x 2	25.00	16.2	4000	90	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	2.00	13-19	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Speedfour	RV-2 Port	4	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	50.00	33.4	4000	135	2-3/8 x 10 1/2	Cord	4.00	15-21	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump
Evinrude	Midget Racer	RV-2 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	7.50	.....	37 1/2	3	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	1.25	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-R1	Muffler	Pump
Evinrude	Racing Speeditwin	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	30.00	.....	97	2	2-3/8 x 14	Cord	2.50	13-19	Battery	Vac	Ch-R11S	Muffler	Pump
Evinrude	Racing 460	RV-2 Port	4	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	60.00	.....	140	2	2-1/2 x 18	Cord	4.00	13-19	Battery	Vac	Ch-R11S	Muffler	Pump
Johnson	MS-38	NV-4 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	2.04	1.1	4000	17	2-3/8 x 5/8	RP	.18	13-20	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	MD-38	NV-4 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	2.04	1.1	4000	22	2-3/8 x 5/8	RP	.27	13-20	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	LS-38	CV-4 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	4.14	2.3	4000	33	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.33	14-25	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	DS-38	CV-4 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	4.14	2.3	4000	39	2-3/8 x 7/8	RP	.50	14-25	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	LT-38	CV-4 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	8.28	4.5	4000	40	2-3/8 x 7/8	Cord	.63	14-25	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	DT-38	CV-4 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 3/8	8.28	4.5	4000	45	2-3/8 x 7/8	RP	.75	14-25	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump
Johnson	210	NV-3 Port	2	2 x 1 1/2	9.40	3.5	3000	38 1/2	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	.87	13-19	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pre Vac
Johnson	KA-38	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 3/8	13.90	9.3	4000	64	3-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	1.62	14-24	Magneto	Own-1	Ch-R7	Underwater	Pre Vac
Johnson	PO-37	RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	29.90	22.0	4000	109	2-3/8 x 12 1/2	Cord	2.50	12-21	Magneto	Vac-2	Ch-R7	Underwater	Pre Vac
Thor	Single Cylinder	NV-2 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 3/8	6.10	2.4	2500	37	2-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Own	Underwater	Pump
Thor	Twin	NV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 3/8	12.20	4.8	2800	47	2-3/8 x 5/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Own	Underwater	Pump
Thor	Three Cylinder	NV-3 Port	3	2 x 1 1/2	14.14	.....	.....	.....	2-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Own	Underwater	Pump
Thor	Twin	NV-3 Port	3	2 x 1 1/2	9.42	.....	.....	.....	2-3/8 x 9/8	Cord	.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Own	Underwater	Pump

ABBREVIATIONS:

*—SAE Rating
 †—Flat Bowl
 †—Bendix Products Corp.
 †—Evinrude Motors

3—Cedarburg Mfg. Co.
 Ch—Champion Spark Plug Co.
 CL—Clock Valve
 CV—Combination Rotary Valve and Valveless

FL—Fuel Lift
 NV—Valveless
 Pre Vac—Pressure Vacuum
 RP—Ready Pull
 RV—Rotary Valve

Str—Stromberg Carburetor Div.
 Til—Tillotson
 Vac—Vacturi

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENGINES—Concluded

Front End Type	PISTONS				Number of Rings per Piston	CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				Oil Pressure To	SPARK PLUG		CARBUR-ETOR		Adapted for Use of Kerosene or Distillate	Weight (Without Carburetor or Ignition) (—)(Lb.)	OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)						
	Material	Length (In.)	Weight (with Pins, Rings and Bushing) (—)(Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)		Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight—With Bushing and Caps (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalances Used	Crank-pin Diameter and Length (In.)		Main Bearings		Recommended Make	Thread Size			Make	Size	Width	Height	Length	Line Number	
													Number	Front											Rear
HI	CI	4.71	48.0	1.12x3.12	4	AS	9 3/8	38.6	CNS	Y	2.18x1.34	7	2.87x1.84	2.87x2.12	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	852	.....	.....	1	
HI	CI	4.71	53.1	1.12x3.12	4	AS	9 3/8	38.6	CNS	Y	2.18x1.34	7	2.87x1.84	2.87x2.12	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	980	.....	.....	2	
HI	CI	4.71	56.1	1.12x3.12	4	AS	9 3/8	38.6	CNS	Y	2.18x1.34	7	2.87x1.84	2.87x2.12	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	1030	.....	.....	3	
Ch	AI	5.60	62.4	1.18x3.43	4	AS	10 1/2	68.8	CNS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.75x2.50	2.75x2.87	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	1320	.....	.....	4	
Ch	AI	5.43	44.0	1.18x3.43	4	AS	10 1/2	68.8	CNS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.75x2.50	2.75x2.87	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	1320	.....	.....	5	
Ch	AI	5.46	65.6	1.18x3.43	4	AS	10 1/2	68.8	CNS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.75x2.50	2.75x2.87	abcde	AC	14 mm.	Zen	1 3/8	NO	1331	.....	.....	6	
Ch	AI	5.50	63.0	1.25x4.06	4	AS	12 1/2	86.7	CNS	Y	2.62x2.12	7	3.00x3.12	3.00x3.96	abcde	AC	18 mm.	Zen	2	NO	1925	.....	.....	7	
HI	AI	3.00	11.0	.875x2.17	3	CS	8 3/8	21.0	CS	Y	1.75x1.12	2	Ti420-414	Ti420-414	abcde	CH	18 mm.	Str	3/4	D	230	17	26 1/2	28 1/2	8
HI	CI	4.25	49.7	1.06x3.47	3	CS	10 1/2	64.0	CS	N	2.00x2.00	3	1.93x2.50	2.06x3.00	abcde	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	615	25 3/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	9
HI	CI	4.15	50.2	1.06x3.47	3	CS	10 1/2	65.0	CS	N	2.37x2.00	3	2.37x2.50	2.37x3.00	abcde	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	640	25 3/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	10
HI	CI	4.75	117.7	1.18x3.93	5	CS	10 1/2	118.7	CS	N	2.75x2.50	3	2.75x3.00	2.75x3.00	abcde	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	850	25 3/4	36 3/4	47 1/4	11
HI	CI	4.00	43.7	1.06x2.84	3	CS	9	54.0	CS	N	2.25x1.75	4	2.25x2.50	2.25x3.00	abeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	820	25 3/4	32 3/4	45 1/4	12
HI	CI	4.00	48.0	1.06x3.09	3	CS	10 1/2	68.0	CS	N	2.50x1.75	4	2.50x2.50	2.50x3.00	abdeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	965	25 3/4	36 3/4	45 1/4	13
HI	CI	3.90	53.0	1.06x3.09	3	CS	10 1/2	68.0	CS	N	2.50x1.75	4	2.50x2.50	2.50x3.00	abdeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	975	25 3/4	36 3/4	45 1/4	14
HI	CI	4.87	66.0	1.25x3.14	3	CS	10 1/2	75.0	CS	N	2.62x1.75	4	2.75x2.25	2.75x2.75	abdeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	1075	25 3/4	37 3/4	53 3/4	15
HI	CI	4.71	71.0	1.25x3.39	4	CS	10 1/2	75.0	CS	N	2.62x1.75	4	2.75x2.25	2.75x2.75	abdeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	1095	25 3/4	37 3/4	53 3/4	16
HI	CI	4.62	80.7	1.25x3.39	4	CS	10 1/2	75.0	CS	N	2.62x1.75	4	2.75x2.25	2.75x2.75	abdeg	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 1/4	NO	1110	25 3/4	37 3/4	53 3/4	17
HI	CI	4.75	55.7	1.18x3.93	4	CS	10 1/2	118.7	CS	N	2.75x2.50	4	2.75x3.00	2.75x3.00	abcde	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 3/4	NO	1260	25 3/4	37 3/4	60 3/4	18
HI	CI	4.68	119.7	1.18x3.93	4	CS	10 1/2	118.7	CS	N	2.75x2.50	4	2.75x3.00	2.75x3.00	abcde	CH	7/8-18	Str	1 3/4	NO	1270	25 3/4	37 3/4	60 3/4	19

Ext—Extruded Steel
f—Accessories Drive
(ff)—Forked 67.0 oz., Plain 40.0 oz.
F—In Head and Side ("F" Head)
FA—Fire Apparatus
FP—Fuel Injection Pump
g—Rocker Arm Bearings
(gg)—Forked 80.0 oz., Plain 50.0 oz.
(h)—Intake 30°, Exhaust 45°
(hh)—Forked 163.0 oz., Plain 55.0 oz.
HB—Horizontal in Block
HC—Helical Gear and Chain
HH—Horizontal in Head
HI—Helical Gear
Hol—Holley

I—In Head (Valves)
Ind—Industrial
(k)—850-1550 RPM
K—Kerosene
K-D—Kerosene and Distillate
L—Valves at Side (L-Head)
Lyn—Lynite
m—Reverse Gear
M—Marine (Engine Type)
May—Mayer Carburetor
ML—McCord Lubricator
N—No or None
NS—Nickel Steel
Op—Optional
Pu—Power Units

RC—Rail Cars
SB—Spiral Bevel
Sbe—Spur and Bevel
SCA—Special Copper Alloy
Schebler
SCN—Silicon Chrome Nickel Steel
Se—Separate
SF—Steel Forging
Sho—Shore Carburetor
Sil—Silchrome Steel
Sp—Spur Gear
SP—Splittorf
Spec—Special
SS—Semi Steel
SSt—Silchrome or Stellite

St—Stationary
Str—Stromberg Carburetor
SZ—Schebler and Zenith
T—"T" Head (valves opposite)
T—Trucks
(t)—1000 to 1200 RPM
Ta—Taxicabs
Tim—Timken
Tr—Tractors
Tun—Tungsten
TZ—Tillotson or Zenith
Win—Winfield
(x)—Ball Bearings
Y—Yes
Zen—Zenith
ZS—Zenith or Stromberg

American Truck Exports—1937*

COUNTRIES	Under 1 Ton		1 Ton and not over 1 1/2 Tons		Over 1 1/2 Tons and not over 2 1/2 Tons		Over 2 1/2 Tons		Bus Chassis		Total 1937 Trucks, Buses and Chassis		Total 1936 Trucks and Buses	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Europe	3,806	\$1,221,082	27,410	\$13,483,316	9,557	\$7,983,940	4,176	\$7,158,128	1,032	\$747,036	45,981	\$30,593,502	22,458	\$10,734,379
North America	2,862	1,455,339	8,800	5,342,609	2,708	2,570,495	1,391	3,415,538	104	135,372	15,865	12,919,353	12,051	8,589,179
South America	3,679	1,511,391	24,513	13,323,493	3,206	2,484,198	916	1,557,793	143	163,490	32,457	19,040,365	20,521	11,146,912
Asia	2,553	1,002,059	29,346	12,831,821	3,772	2,774,245	1,762	3,194,841	24	26,556	37,457	19,829,522	23,407	11,044,640
Oceania	2,332	853,682	5,231	2,474,266	1,617	1,140,183	146	224,290	23	25,870	9,349	4,718,291	10,381	4,777,203
Africa	5,459	2,279,365	14,157	6,966,236	3,960	2,625,127	839	999,532	186	134,179	24,601	13,004,439	17,046	8,609,323
TOTAL	20,691	\$8,322,918	109,457	\$54,421,741	24,820	\$19,578,188	9,230	\$16,550,122	1,512	\$1,232,503	165,710	\$100,105,472	105,864	\$54,901,636
Alaska											350	315,150	236	210,465
Hawaii	653	354,849	759	495,651	153	159,503	218	590,441	5	1,788	1,788	1,607,772	885	793,078
Puerto Rico	178	93,079	770	496,881	166	127,072	50	102,696	2	7,328	1,166	821,368	1,182	870,534
Virgin Islands	9	4,954	30	16,730	21	16,638	2	1,855		62	40,177			
GRAND TOTAL	21,531	\$8,775,809	111,016	\$55,431,003	25,160	\$19,881,401	9,500	\$17,245,114	1,519	\$1,241,471	169,076	\$102,889,939	108,167	\$56,785,713

U. S. Exports of Parts and Accessories—1937*

COUNTRIES	Auto Parts for Assembly	Auto Pistons	Auto Piston Rings	Auto Differential and Transmission Gears	Spark Plugs	Auto and Truck Springs	Asbestos Brake Lining		Auto Parts for Replacement N. E. S.	Auto Accessories N. E. S.	Total Exports of Parts and Accessories
							Molded and Semi-Molded	Not Molded			
Europe	\$11,892,526	\$94,007	\$178,578	\$221,684	\$952,367	\$50,143	\$141,487	\$36,902	\$11,674,233	\$653,136	\$28,006,145
North America	28,931,734	121,309	244,933	84,386	165,762	131,511	201,282	124,587	5,954,083	3,071,544	43,561,105
South America	7,776,448	55,318	111,363	61,611	213,012	110,157	209,196	58,538	7,712,364	341,714	19,227,781
Asia	3,938,528	22,561	57,964	90,145	276,066	241,254	88,818	13,068	6,363,583	299,756	12,641,000
Oceania	437,906	6,053	1,400	8,293	21,363	4,381	31,396	14,703	1,846,008	165,333	2,585,768
Africa	444,580	34,213	26,546	18,827	76,298	202,983	49,896	3,149	4,726,382	310,295	5,949,018
TOTAL	\$53,421,722	\$333,461	\$620,784	\$484,946	\$1,704,888	\$740,429	\$722,075	\$250,955	\$38,276,643	\$4,861,778	\$111,970,837
Alaska											162,168
Hawaii	35,808	4,208	9,346	5,755	33,913	32,877	31,543	8,814	661,634	70,470	916,386
Puerto Rico	3,912	665	2,209	589	7,940	30,428	15,381	5,354	340,531	7,568	423,949
Virgin Islands	270		17		254	157	207		9,530	1,754	12,262
GRAND TOTAL	\$53,461,712	\$338,334	\$632,356	\$491,290	\$1,746,995	\$803,891	\$769,206	\$265,123	\$39,288,338	\$4,941,570	\$113,485,602

* Automotive Division—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

For additional export data see page 261

AMERICAN TRACTORS—WHEEL TYPE

MAKE AND MODEL	OVERALL DIMENSIONS (IN.)			Wheelbase (In.)	PLOWING SPEED—M.P.H.				WHEELS			ENGINE				Clutch Make and Type	Clutch Drive to Traction Members	Type of Drive Wheels	BELT PULLEY																	
	Length	Width	Height		Net Weight (Lb.)	Minimum Turning Radius (Ft.)	Ground Clearance (In.)	Hp. Rating	Power Take-Off	No. of Forward Speeds	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Reverse	Front (In.)	Rear (In.)	Steel Diam. and Face	Tire Size	No. of Cylinders (In.)	Valve Arrangement	R.P.M. at Normal Operating Speeds	Maximum Brake H.P. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Torque (Lb. Ft.) at Specified R.P.M.	Fuel Recommended	Ignition Make	Carburetor Make	Oiling System Type	Make and Type	Type Drive to Traction Members	No. of Drive Wheels	Diameter (In.)	Face (In.)	Normal R.P.M.	Steering Type	
Allis-Chalmers WC 87	136	75 1/2	63	8	(a) 12	12	26	23	2	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	24x4	40x6	40x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1300	25-1300	120-800	202	GKD	FM	Zen	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Allis-Chalmers WF 70	111	50	59	12	(b) 12	12	26	23	2	N	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	24x4	40x6	40x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1300	25-1300	120-800	202	GKD	FM	Zen	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Allis-Chalmers UC 87 1/2	125	67 1/2	65	8	(c) 10	10	33	33	3	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3	24x5	45x11	45x11	11.25/28	4-4x5	1200	37-1200	188-800	317	GKD	FM	Zen	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	10	7 1/2	1085 FK	WG
Allis-Chalmers A 90 1/2	140	63	66	8	7200	16 1/2	4	21 1/2	4	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3	34x4	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1050	44.5-1050	250-700	460.7	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	4	13	8 1/2	948 FK	WG
Beeman Hy-Wheel Jr	106	38	55	8	360	21	4	2	2	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Beeman	86	27 1/2	39	8	550	14	4	2	2	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Case L 79	132	67	57	13	132	10	10	10	10	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Case CC 69	114	60	48	10	114	10	10	10	10	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Case RC 78	124	60	53	10	124	10	10	10	10	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Case Var 62	124	60	53	10	124	10	10	10	10	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x3	36x6	36x6	11.25/24	4-4x4	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
CO-OP CO-OP	184	75 1/2	55	8	3380	13 1/2	NR	NR	NR	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
CO-OP CO-OP	265	124 1/2	57 1/2	8	4230	13	29	4	22.7	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
CO-OP CO-OP	392	132 1/2	63	8	4700	15	37	28.9	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Eagle 6A 80	130	70	60	8	4800	15	37	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Eagle 6B 82	130	70	60	8	4800	15	37	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Eagle 6C 78	124	60	55	8	3250	13	25	15	15	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Fordson Industrial 63	126	66	51	8	3262	13	25	15	15	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Fordson Land Utility 63	126	66	51	8	3262	13	25	15	15	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Fordson Agricultural 63	98	65	57	8	3020	10 1/2	9	20	11	Y	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Graham-Brad. Standard 80	123 1/2	73 1/2	62 1/2	8	3800	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Graham-Brad. Standard 80	123 1/2	73 1/2	62 1/2	8	3800	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Huber Super 4 95	160	68	62	8	4000	12 1/2	15	15	15	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Huber HK 63 1/2	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
Huber Le 65 1/2	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC	2	9	6 1/2	1170 FK	WG
I.H.C.-Farmall 3	127 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	8	3900	14	30	22	22	Y	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	30x6	48x12	48x12	12.75/28	4-4x6	1100	100-1100	100-800	202	GKD	FM	Kin	DC	DC	DC	DC					

[illegible][illegible]

(p) - Low Reverse 1.72, High Reverse 2.25 M.P.H.
 (r) - Also 444 R.P.M.
 (f) - Rotating Fork
 (oc) - Rockford
 (g) - Also available in 20 in. dia.
 (s) - Sprockets
 (A) - Swinging Axle
 (AB) - Spiral Bevel Gear
 (sch) - Schaebler
 (SG) - Spur Gear
 (H) - Spur and Internal Gear
 (ZK) - Single Plate, in Oil
 (p) - Single Plate, Dry
 (sp) - Splitdorf
 (TD) - Twin Disk
 (Til) - Tillotson
 (Un) - United
 (Var) - Various Widths
 (Vor) - Vortex
 (WG) - Worm Gear
 (W) - Wico
 (x) - Bosch Fuel Injection Pump
 (Y) - Yes
 (ZK) - Zenith
 (ZK) - Zenith or Kingston

(k) — 40 to 50 in.
K — Kernse
Kin — Kingston
L — "L" Head
(m) — Delco Injection System
Mal — Mallory
MD — Multiple Disk
MO — Multiple Disk in Oil
MS — Marvel-Schebler
N — No or None
NR — Not Rated
O — Oil
Opt — Optional

Ens—Ensign
ES—Edison-Splitdorf
F—1400-2400 R.P.M.
F—In Head and Side ("F" Head)
FK—Front Axle Knuckle
FM—Fairbanks Morse Co.
Ful—Fuller
G—Also available in 12 in. dia.
G—Gasoline
(h)—12 to 20 in.
H—Here—Hercules
I—In Head
I-G—Internal Gear

Cha Chain
GS Cone Type
SS-Circulating Splash
d) Steel Wheels 4900 lbs., Rubber
Tires 5400 lbs.
D-Distillate
DC-Drilled Crankshaft
Det-Delco-Remy
DM-Driving Members
Don-Donaldson
DP-Double plate-Dry
e) 1400-1800 R.P.M.,
Eisenmann

BACK-LAYING TYPES
 Fifth 5.4 M.P.H.
 Fifth 3.9 Fifth 5.3 M.P.H.
 Fifth 4.0 M.P.H.
 —Steel Wheels 2760 lbs., Rubber
 Tires 3300 lbs.,
 —Auto-Lite
 —Steel Wheels 2935 lbs., Rubber
 Tires 3665 lbs.,
 —Borg and Beck
 —Bosch
 —Steel Wheels 4220 lbs., Rubber
 Tires 4620 lbs.,

ABBREVIATIONS FOR WHEEL AND

- Others also
- Special Equipment
- Fifth 16.66 M.P.H.
- Fifth 22.49 M.P.H.
- International Harvester Co.
- Massey-Harris Co.
- Fifth 14.3 M.P.H.
- Fate-Road-Heath Co.
- Special Fourth 5.83 M.P.H. available.
- Fifth 6.37 M.P.H.
- Fifth 4.90 Sixth 6.41 M.P.H.
- Also built in wide track model

February 26, 1938

Car Dealer Representation—By Population Groups—By States*

(As of January 1, 1938)

	POPULATION DIVISIONS								Total Dealer Representation	Exclusive Dealer Representation	Combined Dealer Rep. Handling Two or More Cars
	0-1000	1000-2500	2500-5000	5000-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	Over 100,000			
Alabama	62	117	88	58	108	...	31	36	500	189	311
Arizona	28	67	56	66	...	40	...	...	257	86	171
Arkansas	107	131	179	80	76	19	23	...	615	306	309
California	430	496	506	514	426	198	151	421	3,142	1,189	1,953
Colorado	128	149	86	119	81	18	21	64	666	305	361
Connecticut	90	127	118	119	220	104	49	116	943	325	618
Delaware	16	29	30	...	...	...	...	24	99	35	64
Dist. of Col.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	60	76
Florida	63	130	157	152	83	75	...	97	757	278	479
Georgia	84	207	142	146	115	16	63	36	809	333	476
Idaho	131	105	127	79	35	...	...	...	477	198	279
Illinois	730	669	483	502	402	266	150	509	3,711	1,562	2,149
Indiana	353	339	284	294	254	144	60	192	1,920	829	1,091
Iowa	772	567	423	170	173	107	67	36	2,315	992	1,323
Kansas	505	416	245	162	223	15	20	59	1,645	733	912
Kentucky	234	261	185	139	90	78	21	61	1,069	414	655
Louisiana	60	96	121	87	51	37	21	37	510	243	267
Maine	84	116	119	119	78	33	25	...	574	288	286
Maryland	238	117	105	21	51	38	...	142	712	247	465
Massachusetts	72	114	183	260	418	206	124	349	1,726	759	967
Michigan	595	577	294	325	290	121	161	379	2,742	1,158	1,584
Minnesota	867	527	308	203	192	...	...	226	2,323	1,030	1,293
Mississippi	112	128	108	38	131	37	...	...	554	227	327
Missouri	368	387	255	202	152	20	40	224	1,648	767	881
Montana	221	158	47	74	71	36	...	...	607	246	361
Nebraska	487	379	147	109	83	...	32	57	1,294	575	719
Nevada	60	72	31	15	21	...	...	...	199	69	130
New Hampshire	56	75	54	20	95	36	22	...	358	169	189
New Jersey	153	200	183	310	366	144	114	195	1,665	616	1,049
New Mexico	54	52	60	40	28	19	...	...	253	94	159
New York	885	811	647	428	723	191	159	889	4,733	1,745	2,988
North Carolina	133	233	142	161	161	47	100	...	977	442	535
North Dakota	429	158	16	75	46	19	...	...	743	373	370
Ohio	747	645	453	493	432	253	66	659	3,748	1,637	2,111
Oklahoma	182	315	222	247	177	40	9	64	1,256	627	629
Oregon	182	158	138	150	78	20	...	51	777	309	468
Pennsylvania	994	670	793	717	846	209	256	495	4,980	1,915	3,065
Rhode Island	24	44	19	11	37	79	28	86	328	120	208
South Carolina	47	98	85	91	66	37	36	...	460	231	229
South Dakota	281	202	71	13	81	17	...	...	665	342	323
Tennessee	102	126	170	131	42	22	...	118	711	257	454
Texas	537	789	499	415	264	75	99	196	2,874	1,362	1,512
Utah	64	86	72	40	18	20	...	34	334	134	200
Vermont	71	96	37	60	57	...	...	...	321	124	197
Virginia	361	187	112	93	94	80	18	64	1,009	445	564
Washington	302	214	195	46	166	42	...	144	1,109	454	655
West Virginia	160	195	90	132	92	36	76	...	781	307	474
Wisconsin	1,040	536	376	269	192	180	71	142	2,806	1,051	1,755
Wyoming	70	126	29	39	33	...	...	...	297	110	187
Totals	13,771	12,497	9,290	8,034	7,918	3,174	2,113	6,338	63,135	26,307	36,828

* Chilton Trade List count.

Car Dealer Representation—By Population Groups—By Makes*

(As of January 1, 1938)

	Population Divisions								Total Dealer Representation	Dealers Handling This Make Exclusively	Dealers Handling This Make and in Addition One or More Other Makes
CAR MAKE	0-1000	1000-2500	2500-5000	5000-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	Over 100,000			
Buick	289	523	524	504	465	168	95	182	2750	1093	1657
Cadillac	22	43	68	129	215	124	87	115	803	186	617
Chevrolet	3366	2169	1092	711	589	176	136	513	8752	7209	1543
Chrysler	831	831	604	502	461	177	99	332	3837	...	3837
De Soto	591	493	417	397	410	170	109	339	2926	...	2926
Dodge	954	912	737	606	506	180	110	375	4380	...	4380
Ford	2775	2071	1058	705	579	218	175	664	8245	6193	2052
Graham	77	69	76	110	182	104	85	174	877	620	257
Hudson-Terraplane	614	579	518	489	459	168	124	459	3390	2730	660
Hupmobile	16	18	15	34	53	47	38	81	302	156	146
Nash	203	222	228	260	325	149	108	258	1753	1344	409
Oldsmobile	262	466	489	427	430	162	99	253	2588	1188	1400
Packard	50	72	152	225	327	149	87	221	1263	710	573
Pierce-Arrow	2	2	2	7	10	5	9	33	70	18	52
Plymouth	2376	2236	1758	1505	1377	527	318	1046	11,143	...	11,143
Pontiac	619	914	714	593	528	197	111	330	4006	2447	1559
Studebaker	288	315	344	366	417	185	114	308	2335	1675	660
Willys	219	211	198	178	239	109	86	236	1476	691	785
Miscellaneous	217	351	296	306	346	159	123	421	2219	52	2167
SUMMARY	13,771	12,497	9,290	8,034	7,918	3,174	2,113	6,338	63,135	26,312	36,823
Per Cent of Total	21.81	19.79	14.71	12.73	12.54	5.03	3.35	10.04	100.00	...	...

* Chilton Trade List count.

For additional dealer counts see page 260.

Labor

UAW Continues Active In Relief Campaign

While "marking time" awaiting commencement of actual negotiations on agreement revisions with General Motors and Chrysler, officials of the United Automobile Workers continued active this week through public announcements of their campaign for greater relief appropriations for Detroit, Michigan and other automotive centers.

Included in their activity were bitter attacks on Mayor Richard W. Reading of Detroit, who has been conducting an investigation to uncover relief "chiselers." The union charged that the mayor's investigation of relief abuses is an undercover attack on labor and public officials suspected of labor sympathies.

No definite date for opening of formal discussions of the General Motors agreement have been announced, although it is understood that informal conversations are being held from time to time. Negotiations with Chrysler are now scheduled to begin on March 14. In its relations with both corporations there is an apparent, though unexpressed, desire on the part of the union to maintain relationships which are more friendly, or at least less aggressive, than the attitudes in effect when the original agreements were a year ago.

In explaining its stand in connection with the National Labor Relations Board hearing which opened in Anderson, Ind., this week, the union explained, for example, that "the UAW does not want to fight General Motors, but we have to defend ourselves."

The hearing involves a complaint filed with the NLRB by the UAW against the Delco-Remy Corp., a GM subsidiary. The case pertains only to the Anderson situation and represents the first time that UAW has filed charges against any GM unit.

"A company union filed a petition with the NLRB for recognition as sole collective bargaining agent and we had to act in self-defense," the UAW maintains.

The Ford Brotherhood of America will not affiliate with the UAW, in spite of the action of a group of reputed members at a meeting last week, according to George I. Smith, chairman of the board of trustees. An announcement signed by Smith declared that the meeting of unemployed Brotherhood members by John D. McDowell, former chairman and son of the union's attorney, was



W. C. COWLING

... newly elected vice-president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. Mr. Cowling was formerly associated with the Ford Motor Co. as general sales manager in charge of domestic and foreign sales and distribution. (See article on page 300).

unauthorized and that the trustees had repudiated the action. McDowell's resignation has been accepted by the trustees.

At the meeting in question, which McDowell claimed was a meeting of unemployed members called to discuss their problems, the group voted to affiliate with the UAW when McDowell lost control.

Production

Gradual But Steady Improvement In New Passenger Car Sales

Although the current week showed more signs of improvement in sales of new passenger cars, as indicated by sales reports and more tangibly by orders received by factories from dealers, their influence has not yet been reflected in the total output of the industry, which will finish the fourth week of the month on a par with the previous two weeks.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the industry turned out between 54,000 and 55,000 cars and trucks during the past week, to equal the output of the two preceding weeks and to bring the total production for February thus far up to an estimated 210,000 units. With one more day of production in the month it appears that February can equal January's total of 223,000 units.

Gains shown by individual divisions of major producers as well as by some of the independents will show some shifting about in the relative position of the various makes of vehicles, but modifications in the schedules of other manufacturers were sufficient to keep the industry's total production figure to the level it has maintained for the past three weeks.

Factories are almost unanimous in reporting the increased success of their dealer organizations in their

(Turn to page 307, please)

\$1,250,000 to Blast Used Car Jam

"National Used Car Exchange Week" Scheduled for March 5-12 Marks First Joint Effort of All U. S. Automobile Makers

One million and a quarter dollars will be expended in one week, March 5 to 12, in a campaign to be known as "National Used Car Exchange Week," which is aimed primarily at stimulating the disposal of used car stocks now in dealer hands. It is the first cooperative effort in which all American automobile manufacturers have taken part and is strategically timed at the outset of the spring selling season when both new and used cars usually begin to move in greatest volume.

The \$1,250,000 will be spent by the cooperating manufacturers in newspaper, radio and outdoor advertising and in other promotional channels. Two-thirds of the advertising budget has been allotted to newspapers.

Formal announcement of the na-

tional drive was made by Alvan Macauley, who pointed out that, so far as the automobile industry is concerned, the most serious barrier to business improvement is the large stock of used cars in dealers' hands. Mr. Macauley said, "Until these cars can be sold, it is impossible for dealers to handle a normal volume of new-car business. This means that factories will be forced to continue on part-time, and thousands of men in the motor car plants and in allied industries must remain either out of work or on part-time schedules.

"The present situation has resulted in the best used car values in the country's history. We are confident that used car stocks will be reduced sharply as soon as the public becomes aware of that fact."

Cowling to Willys

*Former Ford Sales Manager
Named Vice-President*

Emphasis on the development of a stronger domestic sales organization and extension of foreign operations are believed to be in the making for Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., following announcement of the appointment of William C. Cowling, for 23 years a leading executive in the Ford

Motor Co., as vice-president effective March 1.

No other changes are contemplated in the present company set-up. Nelson A. Beardsley will remain as general sales manager, and Ralph J. Archer, vice-president of the Willys Export Corp., also will continue to have charge of foreign distribution.

Mr. Cowling's long experience in charge of traffic for Ford when he organized a system of merchant

ships to carry parts and supplies to a far-flung organization and his nearly seven years as general sales manager have made him especially well fitted, in the belief of Toledo automotive executives, to take a big part in the general sales policy and direction of the company.

The new vice-president of Willys severed his connection with the Ford interests last November, but no specific reason was ever given for the change. Mr. Cowling since has associated himself with a brother in the ship brokerage and chartering business. However, that connection was simply a temporary arrangement.

It appears quite likely that Mr. Cowling may have a big part also in the development of the foreign markets for Willys. Recently Mr. Archer announced some new developments under way for overseas assembly of Willys units. Arrangements also are being made for extensive development in the Canadian field.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT



Ryerson Certified Steels Include:

Alloy Steels—Tool Steels
Heat Treated Alloy Steel Bars
Stainless Steel
Cold Finished Shafting & Screw Stock
Extra Wide Cold Finished Flats
Strip Steel, Flat Wire, etc.
Beams and Heavy Structural
Channels, Angles, Tees and Zees
Hot Rolled Bars—Hoops and Bands
Rails, Spikes, Splices, Bolts, etc.
Plates—Sheets
Boiler Tubes and Fittings
Welding Rod—Mechanical Tubing
Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, etc.
Reinforcing Bars
Babbitt Metal & Solder

● It had never been done, and many said it could not be done. But Ryerson realized the growing need for better, more uniform steel and began working on the problem.

After many years of planning and preparation, tightening specifications and making inspections more rigid, Ryerson is at last able to give industry "Certified Steel". We are in a position to definitely certify to the uniformity and known high quality of all steel in stock.

The outstanding feature of Ryerson Certified Steels, is the special plan on the alloys. Whole heats of alloys in which the chemical elements, grain size, cleanliness rating, etc., fall within a specified narrow range, are selected for Ryerson stocks. These are tested for heat treatment response and the results charted. Complete information is sent with each bar. Thus you know exactly what you are getting and how each bar will respond to heat treatment.

Large and complete stocks of Certified Steel are available for Immediate Shipment. Write for new illustrated booklet which tells the complete story.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON & SON, Inc. Plants at:
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit,
Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City

RYERSON

Sixty-Five Per Cent of All Tires Now Made Outside of Akron

Today, more than 65 per cent of all tires and 80 per cent of all rubber goods are being manufactured outside of Akron, as compared to the time when two-thirds of all rubber products were manufactured in Akron. This statement is published in the current issue of the "Goodrich Circle," employe publication of the B. F. Goodrich Co., in an article entitled "Rubber and Akron."

"Ten years ago, at least two-thirds of all rubber products manufactured in the United States were made in Akron," the article continues. "Akron led the industry. Goodrich, Miller, Goodyear, General, Firestone, Mohawk and many other Akron companies were the rubber industry for all practical purposes.

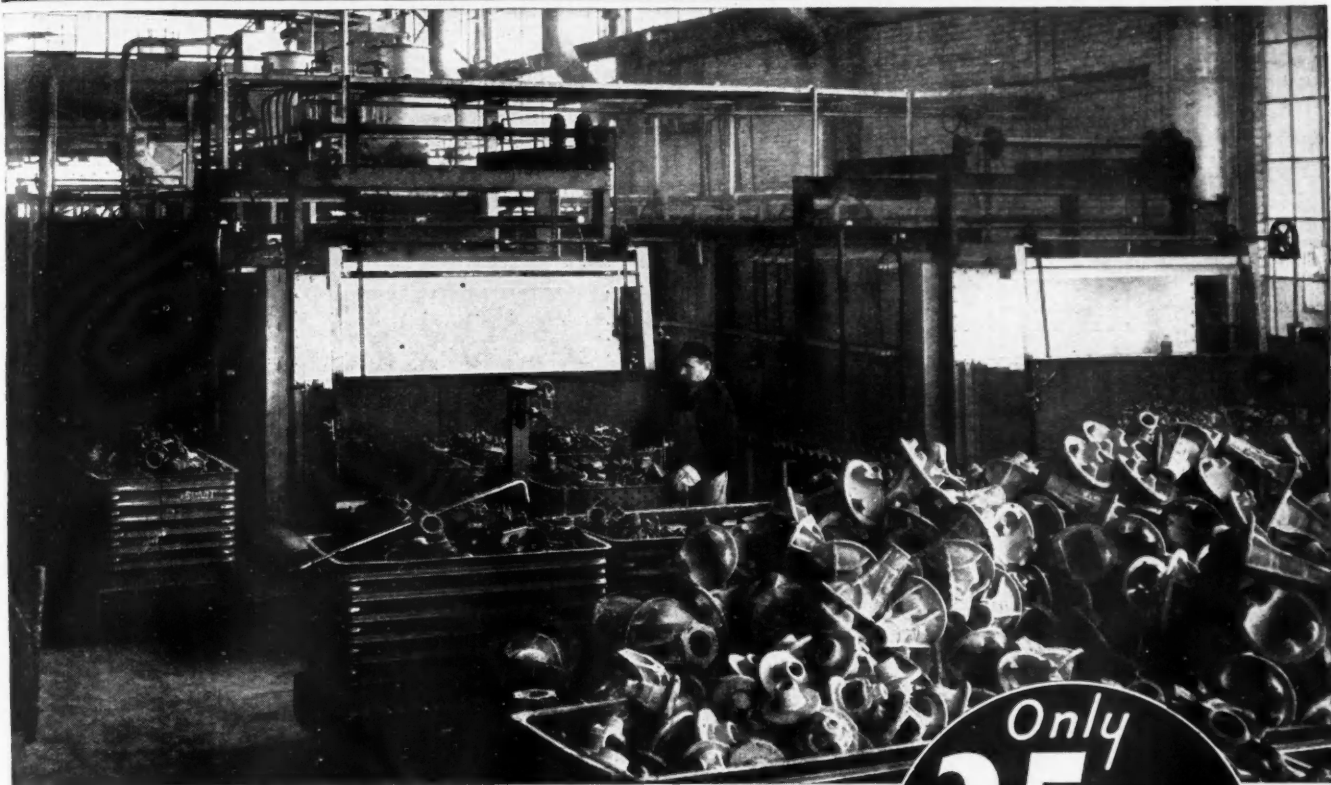
"Today, the situation is reversed. Akron is no longer the rubber manufacturing center of the world. This year, not more than one-third of all the rubber products made in the United States will be made in Akron. Akron no longer leads in volume; it now follows."

GM Expands Plant In Mexico

General Motors of Mexico is constructing an addition to its Mexico City plant built two years ago at a cost of \$500,000 for the assembly of trucks and the distribution of passenger cars. An additional \$500,000 will be spent on the new annex which will be used for assembling coaches.

Saves 1334 Hours!

— and eliminates all scale



*These Electric Furnaces
Anneal Malleable Parts in*

Only
35 Hours
*instead of 7 DAYS
as formerly*

AND in addition to the tremendous saving in annealing time, these new continuous controlled atmosphere, electric furnaces make possible quicker deliveries, produce more uniformly annealed castings, reduce fuel and labor costs, provide cleaner castings, improve working conditions—and entirely eliminate scale.

The short-cycle method has revolutioned the malleable process. There is no packing material used—the castings are simply loaded into trays and automatically pushed through the furnaces in a special protective atmosphere and are discharged at the other end—uniformly annealed and absolutely scale-free.

The above is only one of a number of interesting furnace installations we have recently made. We build furnaces for bright annealing, scale-free hardening, carburizing, copper brazing, nitriding, forging, billet heating and every other heating and heat treating process. Further details gladly sent on request. Put your furnace problems up to our engineers.

The Electric Furnace Co., Salem, Ohio

Gas Fired, Oil Fired and Electric Furnaces—For Any Process, Product or Production



C. O. DRAYTON was recently named general sales manager of the American Screw Co., Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. REAMA has been named factory manager of the American Screw Co., Providence, R. I.

R. M. ANDRESS has been elected second vice-president and foreign manager of the Barnes Drill Co., Rockford, Ill.

J. K. FITZGERALD has been named district sales manager for the new Cleveland branch of the Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y. The company recently announced that a new factory branch office in the Leader Building, Cleveland, would be opened March 1.

R. C. INGERSOLL, president of the Ingersoll Steel & Iron Works and vice-president of Borg-Warner Corp. has been elected a director of the Transportation Association of America.

H. A. HARVEY has been appointed vice-president of the USL Battery Corp. to succeed R. T. Pierson who has resigned. Mr. Harvey will be in full charge of activities at the company's Niagara Falls plant.

W. M. CAGE has been appointed district manager in New York and New England for the American Bantam Car Co., Butler, Pa. Mr. Cage was formerly associated with the Sun Mfg. Co., Chicago.

J. C. LUDDENS has been named district manager in Ohio and Indiana for the American Bantam Car Co., Butler, Pa.

F. A. Seiberling Retires

Son Assumes Presidency of Seiberling Rubber Co.

Frank A. Seiberling, founder and former president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and one of the tire industry's dominant figures for more than 40 years, Feb. 23 eased from his shoulders the wheels of the huge industry he helped to create and announced his retirement from the presidency of the Seiberling Rubber Co. of Akron. He becomes chairman of the company's board, a newly created post, with his son, J. Penfield Seiberling, who had been assistant to the president and vice-president in charge of sales, stepping into his shoes as president. Col. J. L. Cochran, assistant sales manager, becomes vice-president in charge of sales.

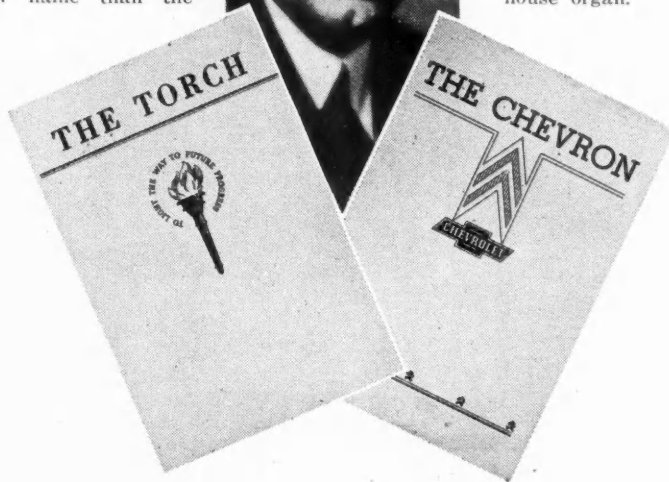
Known as the "Little Napoleon" of the tire industry, Mr. Seiberling has been one of its most conspicuous figures since he founded the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., in a dilapidated strawboard box factory in East Akron in 1898 with \$12,500 borrowed capital. He built Goodyear to the largest rubber goods and tire company in the world, and in the financial crisis of 1920, sacrificed a personal fortune of many millions of dollars to save the company from re-

THE CHEVRON

The name of the monthly news message issued in magazine form by Chevrolet's sales manager W. E. Holler (right) has just been changed from **The Torch** to **The Chevron**. "More fitting is the new name than the



old," says Mr. Holler who points out that it incorporates six letters of the company name. In changing the name of Chevrolet's publication, Mr. Holler pleased the International Association of Torch Clubs who use the torch emblem on their own house organ.



ceivership. He retired from its presidency in that year and a year later, at the age of 61, staged one of the most dramatic comebacks in the annals of American business when he founded the Seiberling Rubber Co.

Seiberling invented the first tire building machinery to be used. He now is 78.

The new Seiberling Rubber Co. president is 39, one of the youngest chief executives in the industry. A graduate of Princeton and of the law school of Michigan University, he started with the company as a road salesman and seven years ago became vice-president in charge of sales.

Fred W. Rinshed

Fred W. Rinshed, president of the Rinshed-Mason Co., Detroit, died of pneumonia on Feb. 15. After working for the Schroeder Paint & Glass Co. he organized the Rinshed Gagnier Co. and later built-up the Rinshed-Mason Co.

E. R. Frederick

E. R. Frederick, former American representative of Citroen—French automobile manufacturing company—succumbed to a heart attack in New York this week. Frederick spent some time in Mexico as a mining engineer and then moved on to Paris, where he lived 13 years. When

he decided to return to America, M. Citroen—a close personal friend—offered him the post as his American representative.

IHC Reports for 1937

U. S. and Foreign Sales Increase 38 Per Cent in Dollar Volume

The annual report of the International Harvester Co. for its fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1937, indicated that net income from operations for the year was \$36,343,000. The net income after providing for general inventory reserve and after making other adjustments was \$32,493,000. Common stock dividends for 1937 totaled \$4 per share.

Total sales increased from \$254,934,000 in 1936 to \$351,928 for 1937. Sales in the United States increased from \$196,152,000 to \$270,254,000, approximately 38 per cent. The report calls attention to the fact that the percentage of profit to sales proceeds was less in 1937 than in 1936, due to higher wage rates, higher costs of materials, higher taxes, and other increases.

The report compares sales in the United States for 1936 and 1937, showing an increase of tractor trade from \$63,235,000 to \$89,318,000. Farm implement sales increased from \$53,195,000 to \$75,638,000. Motor truck sales increased from \$61,305,000 to \$76,100,000 and the proceeds from sales of steel, binder twine,

etc., increased from \$18,417,000 to \$29,198,000.

Capital expenditures amounted to \$15,136,000, as against \$10,005,000 for the preceding 10 months. The \$15,136,000 included \$6,001,000 for additional motor truck and tractor production facilities; \$4,694,000 for completion of steel mill additions, expenditures at iron ore and coal mines, and modernization of merchant mills.

The total number of employees in the United States during 1937, according to the report, averaged 59,347, as against 50,400 in 1936. Two general wage increases were made at all the United States operations. The total amount received in wages, salaries and extra compensation during the fiscal year 1937 by all employees (exclusive of executive officers) in the United States and abroad was \$125,000,000. Compensation of the 14 executive officers amounted to \$719,000.

Packard's 1937 Net Profits Estimated at \$3,000,000

Preliminary figures released this week show that Packard Motor Car Co. and subsidiaries earned net profits of approximately \$3,000,000 after all charges in 1937, according to Alvan Macauley, president.

New DeSoto Sedan-Limousine

Addition of a new sedan-limousine to the DeSoto line was announced this week by the DeSoto division of

the Chrysler Corp. to fill special orders from retail customers. The new model has a wheelbase of 136 in., three inches longer than before, and is powered by a 100-hp. engine.

Metal Workers Fete Executives

Executives of nine-sheet metal plants in Detroit were honor guests this week at a "Good-Will" banquet given by their employes, members of Local 1511, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, CIO affiliate, in recognition of cordial and pleasant relations.

Letters

to AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

Fuel Consumption of Diesel and Hesselman Engines

Editor:

Will you allow me to comment on the article on "Fuel Consumption of Injection-Type Spark-Ignition Engines," which appeared on page 212 of your Journal for Feb. 12?

This article presents fuel consumption for this type of engine and concludes that these figures closely approach those obtained from Diesel engines in Nebraska tests. Fortunately, the writer limits his statement to Nebraska tests, but just the same the article is certainly misleading as to the real value of this type engine. For comparison, I am stating the guarantee figures (actual are lower) of two Diesel engines of about the same size: 4¼ in. by 6 in. and 5½ in. by 7½ in., both running at 1200 r.p.m.

	Allis-Chalmers or Spark-Ignition Hesselman	Fair- banks- Morse Diesel
Full load	.566 lb./hp-hr	.46 lb.
75% "	.61	.50 "
50% "	.75	.56 "
25% "	1.10	.85 "
	23.0% more	
	22.0% "	
	34.0% "	
	30.0% "	

The writer feels that in all fairness to the Diesel engine above figures should be published with reference to said article.

H. SCHRECK.

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ADDRESS

New Labor Move Afoot at Akron

Birth of "Employees Protective Associations" at Goodyear and Firestone Seen as Significant Swing Away from the CIO

The Akron tire industry has given birth in recent weeks to new labor groups, rivaling the CIO, which are known as "Employees Protective Associations." Two such associations have been formed in the plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and a similar group is in prospect at the B. F. Goodrich Co.

While other independent groups have been undertaken in the past, certain fundamental changes that have taken place in the Akron labor situation give the new groups new significance. The Goodyear and Firestone groups have adopted constitutions and are reported to have sizable memberships among the older and loyal employees who have not been in

sympathy with the United Rubber Workers Union of the CIO.

Of significance is the fact that the strength of the CIO unions has been substantially weakened by heavy layoffs within the past six months. These layoffs put the CIO on the defensive—exactly the reverse of the situation that existed in 1936 and early 1937 when the CIO was on the offensive and when Akron tire plants were being plagued by almost daily sitdowns and by long drawn out strikes.

The "silent majority" of older employees who held their peace when it wasn't perhaps wise to talk against the CIO, appear to be coming out of their shells and are becoming articulate. In many cases, it is said, they are motivated by the fact that they are being forced to share the work down to a point where they scarcely can make a living wage. These employees, alarmed at the steady decentralization program of Akron manufacturers and the removal of tire production from Akron, are supporting the new independent groups as a means of protecting their jobs and bringing production back to Akron. A majority of them, it is understood, are in sympathy with the plan for reinstatement of the 8-hour day and are eager for its return.

Many men aligning with the new groups were stampeded into the CIO, for in 1936 and early 1937 many tire builders charged they were coerced into joining the union against their own free wills.

Dues of the new unions are only 25 cents a month as compared with the \$1 of the URWA. In that respect the new groups are "price cutters" but they have the argument effective in some circles—that "all your money stays at home."

In these days of pay envelopes of \$12.10, \$15.80 and even as little as \$3.55 a week, that difference of 75 cents means something.

Both the Firestone Employees Protective Association and the Goodyear Akron Employees Association profess themselves to be entirely independent of each other and of all other organizations and to be solely for the mutual interests of workers of the respective plants.

Significantly, each stresses the aim of "restoring good will between employer and employee."

In both groups, the leaders are members of the "company unions" which existed prior to the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner law.

Presumably, the newer workers who have been the first to be laid off



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are more likely to be union men, while the older employees still on the payroll, by and large, will include most of the men and women who never joined a union.

Firestone is the only major tire company with a CIO contract. It was signed last April to end the six-weeks' Firestone strike. It does not give the CIO sole or collective bargaining rights, granting the CIO the right to represent only those employees who elect to have it represent them in negotiations with the company.

With this contract soon to come up for renewal consideration, the formation of the Firestone Employees Protective Association is doubly significant, and its strength appears to be impressive. It is expected that the CIO will concentrate its resources in Akron to resist the new groups, but unquestionably the CIO has lost many members through layoff of men who have moved away from the city, and through loss of men who have been able to stick to their jobs and who are swinging to the new movement.

Tractors and Parts Exports to United Kingdom Up 66.5%

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported last week that while the value of tractors and parts exported to the United Kingdom increased from \$2,431,000 in 1936 to \$4,047,000 in 1937 (a gain of roughly 66.5 per cent), the value of automobiles, parts and accessories exported increased by only \$328,000 from \$12,225,000 in 1936 to \$12,553,000 in 1937.

Motor trucks and buses increased from 2327 units valued at \$1,219,000 in 1936 to 3523 units valued at \$1,812,000 in 1937; exportation of passenger cars declined by 908 units valued at \$429,000 in 1937, 7905 cars valued at \$5,745,000 being shipped to Great Britain in that year.

Value of aircraft, including engines and parts, the department said, increased to \$1,730,000 in 1937 as compared with \$461,000 in 1936. Exports of items described as "other machinery and vehicles" amounted to \$18,392,000 in 1937, an increase of \$6,971,000 over the value of 1936 exports.

... slants

NO MORE OIL—Those gloomy prophets who reappear periodically to point out that the nation's oil supply is fast dwindling to early extinction should be discouraged from fur-

ther prognostications by the most recent estimate of the American Petroleum Institute's Committee on Petroleum Reserves which places our oil reserves at more than 15,500,000,000 barrels.

This estimate takes into consideration only the proven areas. It is based upon present production methods. No consideration is taken of possible improved refining methods, or greater efficiency of consuming agencies in the future. In addition to resources of liquid bituminous and other materials, the United States

has immense resources of bituminous shale. It is also possible to make gasoline from soft coal of which there are huge deposits in this country.

LEASE LOCOMOTIVES—On authorization of the Federal Court at Chicago, the Rock Island Railroad will rent 10 Diesel switching locomotives for seven years from the Electro-Motive Corp., LaGrange subsidiary of General Motors, at an approximate cost of \$716,000 for the term plus 4 per cent interest.



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Strom Steel Balls possess a degree of surface smoothness and sphericity that has never been equalled in any other regular grade of ball. Such precision is exclusive with Strom because it can be attained only through a series of lapping operations such as are standard practice in the Strom plant.

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Design New Spark Plug

*Doran Ignition Corp. Development
Departure From Conventional Type*

A new type of spark plug of quite original design is being manufactured by the Doran Ignition Corp., Providence, R. I. A view of the plug is shown herewith.

The insulator, which is made of steatite, is completely enclosed within the shell, and the terminal is located in a well formed in the outer end of the insulator, in order to provide

the required safety distance against flash-over. By thus enclosing the insulator within the shell, it is protected against mechanical injury, and no condensation can form on its outside. The cable is inserted into the well, and a gland nut with rubber gasket holds it in place securely and prevents moisture from getting into the well. With this construction there is no exposed terminal on the plug.

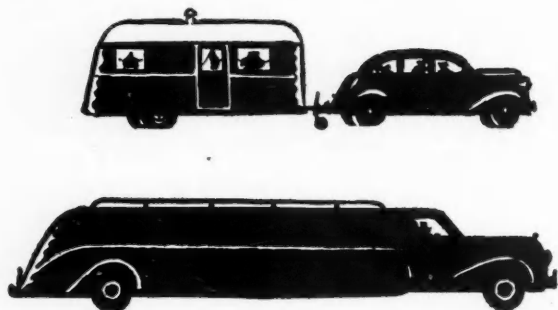
The insulator is bonded to the shell over its entire surface with ceramic sealing cement, to prevent

gas leakage and to improve the heat flow from the insulator to the shell. Thin fins on the shell dissipate the heat absorbed by the latter. It is claimed that the spark plug is so well cooled that its tip does not overheat even in the most severe service.

To prevent fouling of the inner end of the insulator, the plug is provided with a chamber of large size. The claim is made for this plug that, since the provisions for cooling the plug and for preventing fouling are quite distinct, one plug satisfactorily meets all operating conditions, and a dealer needs to stock only three models, one with each of the three standard threads, to service any kind of engine.

An interesting feature of the design is the provision made to protect the inner end of the insulator against breakage. This consists of a cap, integral with the center electrode, which fits over the tip of the insulator and is sealed to it.

Another innovation in the design is in the method of sealing the in-



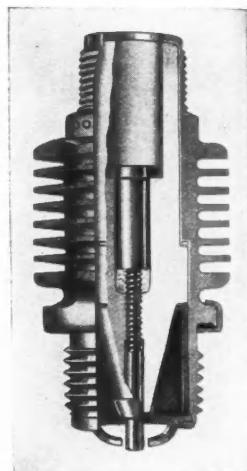
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SHULER AXLES



Cut-away
view of the
new type
Doran Igni-
tion Corp.
sparkplug

ulator into the shell. The whole shell is made as a single piece, with an internal shoulder which furnishes a substantial support for the insulator. The insulator is inserted into the shell from the lower end thereof, and is held in place against the shoulder therein by a bronze sleeve, which itself is held in place by having the lower edge of the shell turned over it. Various advantages are claimed for the use of this bronze sleeve. Besides holding the insulator in place, it improves the cooling of the latter by facilitating the flow of heat to the water jacket; it presents a smooth surface to the burning gases, which is said to tend to prevent carbon and lead deposits, and it tends to prevent leakage due to unequal expansion of the insulator and the steel shell.

In a conventional plug, owing to

the greater coefficient of heat expansion of the steel shell as compared with that of the insulator, the insulator has a tendency to come loose in the shell at high temperatures. Bronze has a higher coefficient of heat expansion than steel, and it is stated that by properly proportioning the lengths of the insulator hub and the bronze sleeve, it is possible to completely eliminate this differential expansion. In fact, the claim is made for the plug that gas leakage through it is zero, even at the highest temperatures.

Doran plugs are being made in the three standard thread sizes, viz., $\frac{7}{8}$ -in., 18-mm., and 14-mm.

Production

(Continued from page 299)

sales of used cars. In a number of instances they have seen an accompanying improvement in new car sales, while in other instances the improved movement of used cars has not yet affected orders for new cars.

W. S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corp., stated in Milwaukee during the past week, that the corporation hopes to step up production to four days a week next month for the 217,000 persons now employed in its plants.

Dodge reports that orders for passenger cars during the first three weeks in February were 84.8 per cent greater than the same period in January, while orders for commercial cars and trucks were 47.1 per cent greater.

Pontiac reports that new car sales during the first 10 days of February were 300 units greater than in January, and Nash for the same period reported a 20 per cent increase in sales. Hudson for the second week of February reports retail sales that were 50 per cent greater than the same week in January.



A chart which specifies types of safety goggles to wear for protection against eye hazards in all principal industries has just been completed by the Safety Engineering division of American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.*

The Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has published a new catalog, No. 6502, covering its complete line of recording and controlling hair hygrometers. Both electrically operated and air-operated humidity

controllers (psychrometer type) are described.*

A list of inspected fire protection appliances revised up to January, 1938, has been published by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Catalog No. 68 recently issued by Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill., contains detailed descriptions of the company's line of variable reducer transmissions.*

Descriptive details on the new series of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. four-cycle, vertical, convertible Diesel and gas engines, designated model 36-A-8, will be found in bulletin 3600-A-3 recently published by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago.*

The Independent Air Filter Co., Inc., Chicago, has brought out a new bulletin, No.

K-120, describing its line of "Kompak" model C air filters for industrial plant and office building applications.*

Lindberg Engineering Co., Chicago, has issued a bulletin, No. 81, illustrating its new high temperature furnaces equipped with "Tubulaire Elements."*

A new bulletin on Niagara series SL power squaring shears has just been brought out by the Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y.*

The American Screw Co., Providence, R. I., has prepared a bulletin illustrating applications for its line of screws with the patented Phillips recessed head.*

* Obtainable from editorial department, AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, Address Chestnut and 56th Sts., Philadelphia.

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Doing ONE THING Well

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Seamless Tubing

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Business in Brief

Written by the Guaranty Trust Co., New York

There was no apparent brightening in the general business outlook last week, and what uncertainty had already existed was intensified by the latest disturbing international incident in respect to Germany and Austria. Leaders in business and industry are showing a tendency to proceed with caution until the political developments in Europe be-

come clarified. Business activity registered the third successive decline last week. The index compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* stood at 68.3, as compared with 69.1 the week before and 97.9 for the corresponding period last year.

Commodity markets were buoyant last week, mostly as a result of the President's statements in respect to

higher prices. The President recently outlined a broad program of balanced prices at a generally higher level, easy money, and higher wages. He said that his goal has not changed since taking office in 1933, namely, a price system that will encourage expanded production, increase in the national income, and stimulate employment.

Railway freight loadings during the week ended Feb. 12, totaled 542,991 cars, which marks a decline of 21,749 cars below those in the preceding week, a decrease of 145,532 cars below those a year ago, and a fall of 88,104 cars below those two years ago.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail food costs during the month ended Jan. 18 declined 2.8 per cent.

The volume of department store sales during January declined by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount, according to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The adjusted index stood at 90, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, as compared with 89 for December and 91 for November.

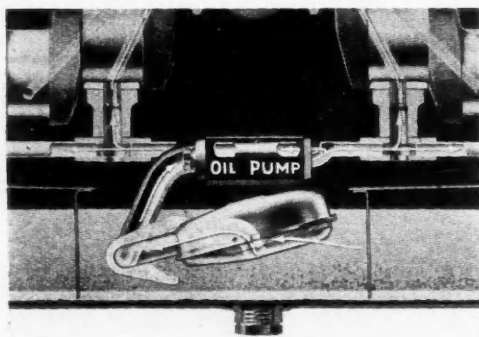
Professor Fisher's index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Feb. 19 stood at 82.4, the same as the week before, as compared with 82.6 two weeks before.

The consolidated statement of the Federal Reserve banks for the week ended Feb. 16 showed a decline of \$1,000,000 in holdings of discounted bills. Bills bought in the open market and Government securities remained unchanged. Money in circulation declined \$4,000,000, while the monetary gold stock increased \$25,000,000.

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Supplies bearings with the "Cream" of the Oil—



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The sludge, filings, and heavy abrasives which cause serious engine wear and inefficiency naturally precipitate to the bottom of the crank case. FLOAT-O installed at the pump intake, draws horizontally from the clean oil found at the top—

does not disturb the harmful substances found at the bottom of the crank case. With FLOAT-O only this "cream" of the oil sump is distributed to the bearings. This is true during starting and all running conditions. FLOAT-O is also a definite guarantee against ice locking.

Indorsed and approved by the leading research engineers of the industry, FLOAT-O insures quicker starting, smoother operation, and longer life for engines.

The following outstanding manufacturers use FLOAT-O

Auburn	General Motors	Lycoming Motors	Reo Motor	Wolseley Motors,
Buda	Truck & Coach	Morse Motors, Ltd.	Studebaker	Ltd.
Buick	Int'l Harv. Co.	Otto Engine	White Motors	Henry Meadows,
Cadillac	Truck & Tractor	Pierce-Arrow	Willys Overland	Ltd.

Two other prominent builders definitely committed for 1938 models.

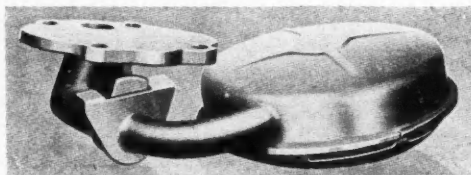
FLOAT-O Engineers are ready to consult with you.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

TAYLOR

SALES ENGINEERING CO.

Elkhart, Indiana

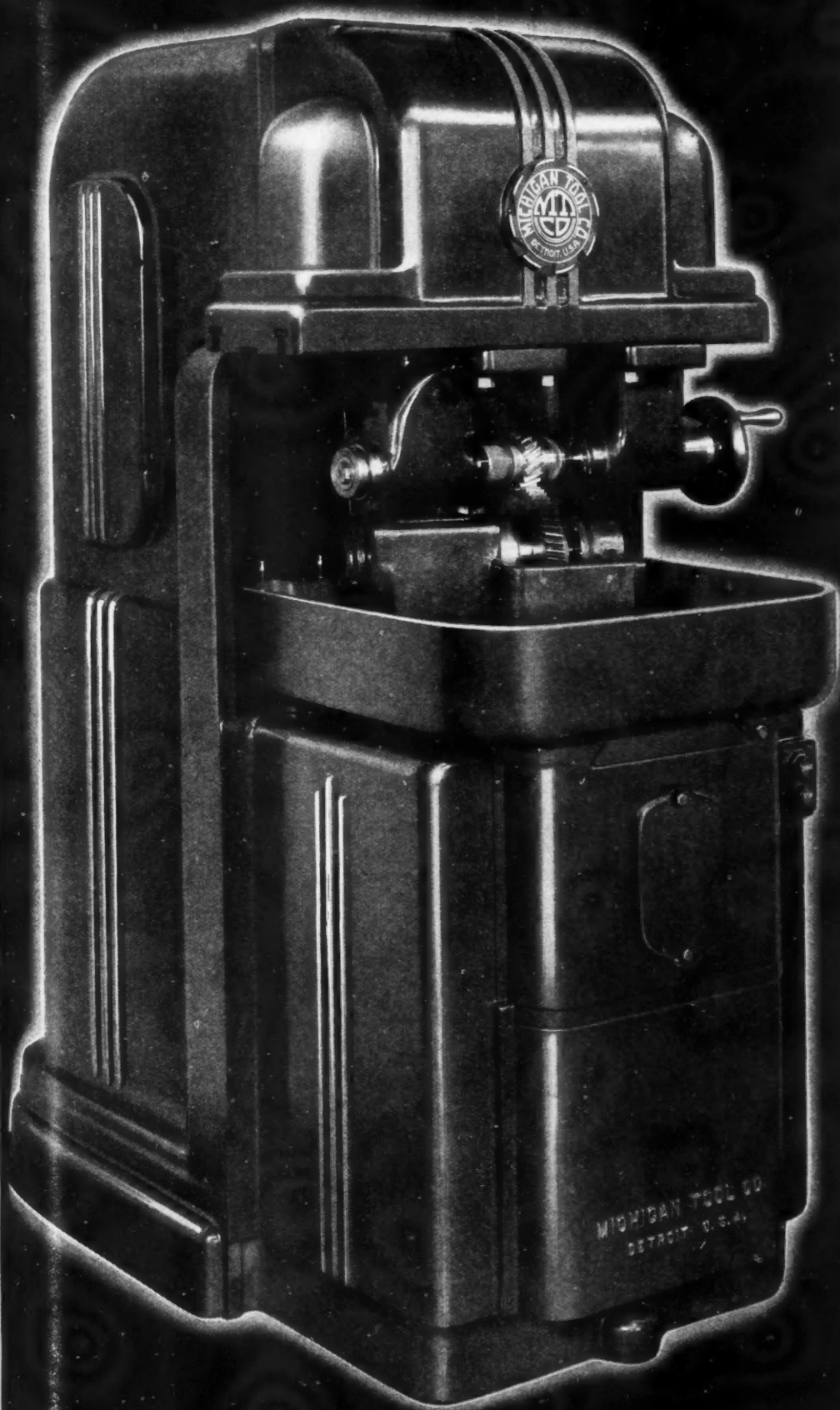


Estimate Firestone Estate At \$50,000,000

A three-paragraph will bequeathing the vast estate of the late Harvey S. Firestone to the Cleveland Trust Co. for distribution under terms of a secret trust agreement, has been filed in the probate court in Akron. Mr. Firestone died Feb. 7 at his winter home in Miami Beach, Fla. The will names E. B. Roberts, trust officer of the Cleveland Trust Co., as executor.

Mr. Firestone, founder and chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., is believed to have left an estate in excess of \$50,000,000. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and five sons, all of the latter being officially connected with the Firestone company.

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**A REALLY
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FINISHER**

- 1. Crossed-axis shaving
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no burnishing
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Designed for application wherever limitations on production quantities, or varieties of gears to be finished do not permit taking advantage of maximum economies possible with the MICHIGAN RACK TYPE FINISHER.

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"To Emphasize Motion . . ."

*Detailed Story of Automobile Body Development at Graham-Paige
Told to SAE Group by W. H. Neely, Chief Design Engineer*

"Design and Construction Problems of the Development of the Modern Automobile Body" was the title of a paper presented at the Feb. 21 meeting of the S.A.E. Detroit Section, the author being W. H. Neely, chief design engineer for Graham-Paige. Mr. Neely expressed the view that talking on this topic to engi-

neers and designers was much like carrying coal to Newcastle, but he coupled with it the hope that the Graham organization had arrived at its destination by a detour or two that could be followed by others in attacking their problems.

After paying tribute to the late Amos Northup as having started the

design, and to Leonard Keller, who aided in completing the work, Neely told how the chassis, body and design engineers at Graham first analyzed every available piece of information that would help in planning their program.

"Advertising-agency surveys, customer contacts, service records, National Safety Council reports, cost analyses, new developments and devices available through suppliers, and engineering recommendations were studied and digested," he said.

"From these we obtained a basis of fact upon which we could begin building. The advertising experts assured us that wheelbase and horsepower are among the important things that a prospect weighs against price. Customer preference indicated that a car without a trunk would be seriously handicapped in the race for sales. Service records gave us a pointer as to what mechanical details should be stressed. Cost analysis established our budgets. And our supercharger experience gave us a key to the theme finally adopted.

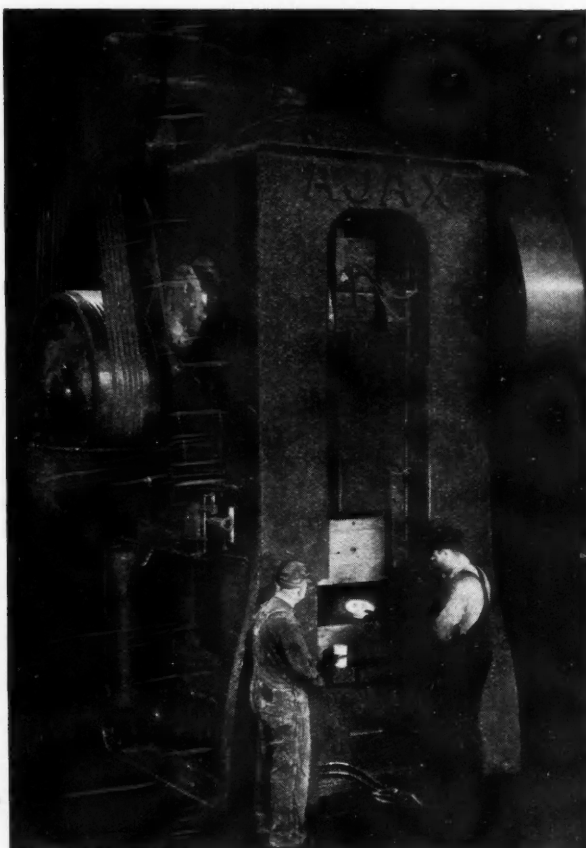
"We wanted to create a car appearance that would suggest supercharger performance, at rest or in motion. This angle led to thoughts of line and mass distribution that would create the impression of action, motion and sleekness. Safety prompted thoughts of ample vision, convenience for passengers, width, lowness and many other features.

"To emphasize motion, we early realized the importance of having ample wheelbase, so in our early studies we slightly exaggerated length in anticipation of a compromise later.

"Even with this exaggerated wheelbase we soon concluded that the mass, consisting of body, hood, fenders and trunk, would require careful treatment to create the idea of motion because of the width we were holding. Another difficulty encountered was that the windshield angle appeared contrary to the lines that seemed to best suggest motion or action.

"However, once we assembled the various ideas, the whole scheme of things seemed to automatically unfold. One thing seemed to suggest the next. The mass treatment that suggested motion reached forward in front, and this opened the way to get added length with which to absorb our extra width. When we had emphasized forward speed in the main body portion, the windshield angle no longer looked contrary, but as it might be expected to look, bend-

●
*Ajax
has
set up
its
Upsetters*



For Most Accurate Forging and Coining

Outstanding features of Ajax Upsetting Forging Machines have been built into this full line of high speed, heavy duty Forging and Coining Presses.

- ONE-PIECE, SOLID STEEL FRAME, of ample cross section for extremely low stresses and negligible elongation at full rated tonnage, results in close tolerance forgings.
- SOLID SLEEVE CRANKSHAFT BEARINGS in integral frame housings provide rigid support for the full-eccentric crankshaft and prevent deflection of this important member.
- REAR EXTENSION GUIDED SLIDE has the advantages of great guided length and perfect die match at the same time affords full accessibility to the pitman.
- ROLLED STEEL PITMAN, flame-cut from special analysis rolled billet with wrist pin augmented by thrust shoe bearing for outside pitman end.
- AJAX PATENTED DIRECT AIR OPERATED FRICTION CLUTCH gives instantaneous treadle response and smooth cushioned starting action at operating speed heretofore regarded as impossible.

IN CAPACITIES FROM 500 TO 2000 TONS

THE AJAX MANUFACTURING COMPANY

EUCLID BRANCH P. O. CLEVELAND

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ing backward at an angle.

"Thus the step-by-step solution of one problem seemed to help us solve the next one.

"As each idea appeared, both body and chassis engineers were quick to prove or disprove their practical application. What was first a mere spark of enthusiasm had by this time become a flame of endeavor.

"Our first real snag came with the fender contours. The conventional half-circle stopped motion and otherwise would not blend with the fender outline shapes. Finally we agreed upon a maximum over-all width and established tire bumping and turning clearances. This study disclosed the possibility of partially covering the tire, and letting this new clearance line sweep back into the fender. Thus balance was restored and motion regained. And as we had previously decided to apron the rear fender, this new line could be repeated there for consistency and still permit the removal of the rear wheel and tire with the use of a bumper-type jack.

"By this time all branches of the organization were in accord on the program, and chassis, body and design engineers combined their efforts to adapt these studies to the restrictions laid down, and in so doing to establish a common understanding for further development."

Mr. Neely showed slides of the various drawings, quarter-scale sculpture, full-size blackboard drawings, and scale wood models in their progressive stages to illustrate how compromises were effected to bring design and functional necessities together.

He showed how photographic studies of the models were used to check and recheck each detail with every department, and had comparative slides to show how closely the finished job followed the design as originally conceived.

"We believe that the step-by-step control exercised throughout the development, the engineering and tooling played a most important part in bringing this car to completion with little variation from what was originally established," said Neely.

In closing his talk, Neely touched upon the probabilities for important changes in the future, such as rear-mounted engines, and indicated that engineers would have to give serious consideration to the many advantages this type of construction affords. He said that objections to radical changes are being rapidly overcome by current developments, and mentioned the reduction in

weight per horsepower as an example.

Pontiac Reports New and Used Car Sales on Upgrade

"Sales of new Pontiacs and used cars by Pontiac dealers throughout the United States during the first 10 days of February were more encouraging than they have been at any time since the current recession began last November," according to H. J. Klingler, general manager of Pontiac Motors.

"The trend seems to be definitely

on the upgrade and has been continuing that way since shortly after the first of the year," he said.

"Although new car sales still are unseasonably low, they exceeded the first 10 days of January by more than 300 units. But it is the improvement in the condition of used car sales and inventories that shows the greatest gain.

"In the first 10 days of February 8602 used cars were sold by Pontiac dealers, which is 1675 more than were sold during the same period of January. Stocks of used cars have declined steadily since Jan. 1.

PRECISION PAYS



An unusual industrial occurrence perhaps, but an important one in which all dies on production runs were remounted in Danly Precision Sets.

In modern high-speed production, precision pays and Danly Precision Die Sets are money makers on the press

line—in their freedom from shearing and the consequent need for regrinding, and the guarantee against production line tie-ups and die destruction.

Precision Pays—Protect your dies by specifying Danly Precision Die Sets.

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 PHILADELPHIA, PA. . . . 3913 N. BROAD STREET
 ROCHESTER, N. Y. . . . 16 COMMERCIAL STREET
 MILWAUKEE, WIS., 613 EAST BUFFALO STREET

DANLY MACHINE SPECIALTIES, Inc., 2118 So. 52nd Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DANLY PRECISION DIE SETS

Books

of automotive interest

KRAFTFAHRTECHNISCHE FORSCHUNGSARBEITEN 10 (*Automotive Research Reports, No. 10*). Published by VDI Verlag, Berlin NW 7, Germany.

This tenth issue of the automotive research reports contains three reports, as follows: Brake Tests on

Motor Vehicles, by P. Langer, H. J. Baum, H. Faust and H. Hahn; Mode of Action of the Four-Wheel (All-Wheel) Brake, by J. Jacklitsch, and Mass Balancing and Kinematics of a Four-Cylinder U-Engine, by F. Gauss. The reports are in German.

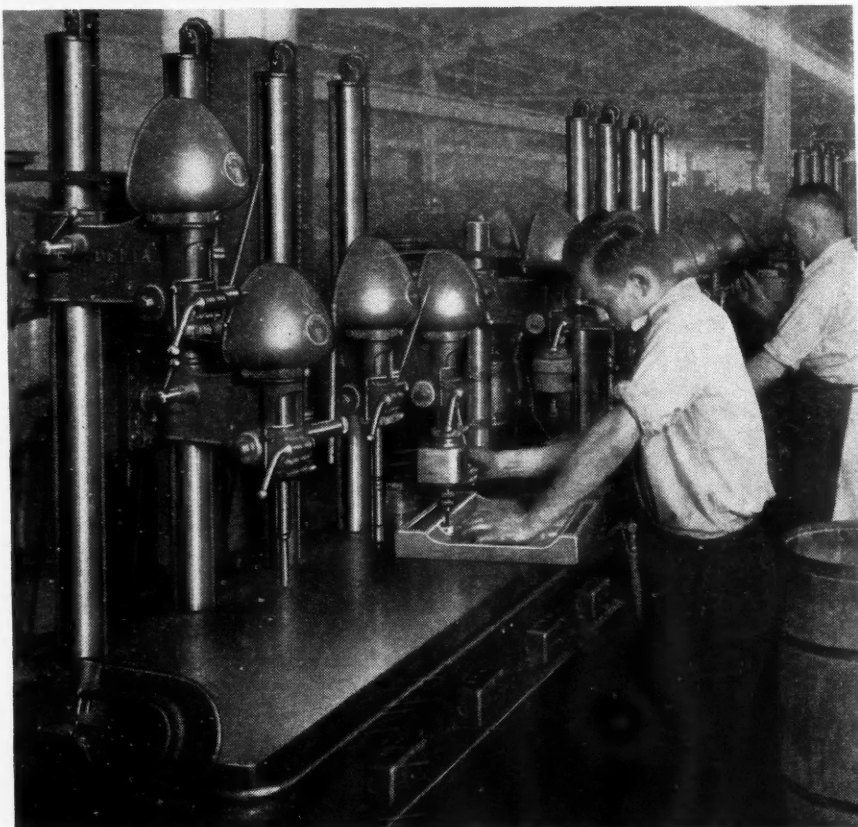
The first report deals mainly with tests made with decelerometers and discusses their use in determining the mean deceleration of a vehicle while braking. Among the results of the tests recorded are the reaction time, and the time of brake application. These results are plotted

in the form of frequency curves.

The second report, on four-wheel braking, covers a theoretical investigation of the forces and moments at play when brakes are applied to all four wheels of a vehicle. It includes a chart for determining the minimum stopping distance. The third paper relates to balancing of a four-cylinder U-engine, that is, an engine in which two parallel cylinders have a common combustion chamber, the piston in one cylinder being connected directly to the crankpin by a connecting rod in the form of a bellcrank, while the piston in the other cylinder is connected by a conventional connecting rod to the short arm of the bellcrank. As the engine has four cylinders it is provided with a two-throw crankshaft, the two throws being spaced 180 deg. apart. Engines of this type usually operate on the two-stroke cycle and have the advantage that inlet ports in one cylinder can be both opened and closed after the exhaust port in the other cylinder.

The author finds that there is both a longitudinal and a transverse rocking couple. By using counterweights of adequate size, on the crank arms, the relation between these two rocking couples may be made anything desired, and either one or the other can be completely neutralized, but a complete elimination of all inertia forces is possible only by suitably arranged masses rotating at the proper speeds.

16,016 HOURS OPERATION
at \$ 6.80 Yearly Maintenance Cost



FOR "four long years" these four-spindle Delta drill presses ran 14 hours a day—and in all that time there were no repairs necessary; they required no lubrication; the only maintenance cost was for inexpensive V-belts, renewed every six months.

Low first cost, practically no maintenance, no lubrication problems, high adaptability and thorough customer satisfaction—these are only a few of the things that Delta machines offer you.

Automotive manufacturers all over the country have adopted Delta tools to increase production and flexibility and reduce costs. Send for special circular on Delta drill presses and name of nearest Delta dealer.

THE DELTA MANUFACTURING CO.
671 E. Vienna Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

40 Years Ago

with the ancestors of
AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

**Automobile Club of
Great Britain**

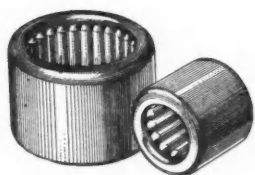
The Automobile Club of Great Britain, organized last December, has luxurious quarters at 4 Whitehall Court. . . . It is intended that the club shall aid the development of the new industry in every proper way.

The rights of automobilism are to be guarded, and its progress advanced; and one of the social elements is the privilege to members of admitting their friends, ladies included during certain hours of the day. The leading spirit in the organization of the club was Frederick R. Simms, the well known consulting engineer, who was ably seconded by C. Harrington Moore, secretary of the club.

From *The Horseless Age*, April, 1898.

TORRINGTON NEEDLE BEARING

DESIGN AND SERVICE FEATURES



HIGH UNIT CAPACITY AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE

In King Pin Applications

High radial load capacity of the new Torrington Needle Bearing is an aid to economical design of such applications as the one illustrated here.

The bearing's full complement of small diameter needles gives ample radial capacity for heavy-duty commercial vehicles as well as for pleasure cars—making the design readily adaptable to different classes of service.

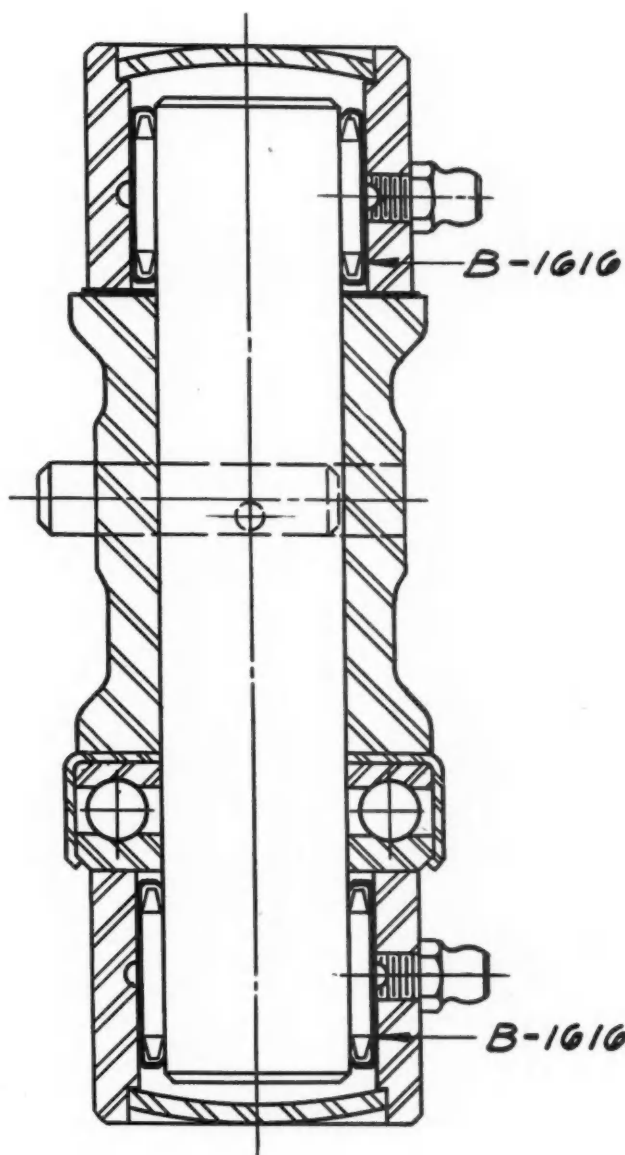
Strong, accurate construction of the Needle Bearing insures freedom from wear and maintains alignment of the shaft—a necessary factor in eliminating “shake” from front wheel assemblies. The bearing design—small diameter and long axial dimension—makes it possible to use an extremely simple housing construction, readily adapted to high speed production methods. Turned-in lips of the bearing retain an ample supply of lubricant for long periods of operation without service attention.

The Torrington Engineering Department offers to manufacturers the benefit of its long experience in bearing problems, and will be glad to cooperate in the layout of bearing applications. Further information is given in the Torrington Needle Bearing Catalog, available on request. Write for Catalog No. 7.

The Torrington Company
ESTABLISHED 1866
Torrington, Conn., U.S.A.

Makers of Ball and Needle Bearings

Branch Offices in all Principal Cities



NUMBERS ARE TORRINGTON NEEDLE BEARING
CATALOG NUMBERS FOR STANDARD TYPES AND SIZES

TORRINGTON

NEEDLE BEARING

Woes of the Chief Engineers

Can No Longer Afford to be "Autocrats of the Drawing Office"
Says Maurice Olley Who Reviews Their Problems

Woes of the chief engineers of the automobile industry were recently reviewed by Maurice Olley in an article which appeared in the *Journal of the Institution of Automobile Engineers* for February. No longer, says Mr. Olley, can these men afford to be "autocrats of the drawing-office," dispensing their own ideas of wisdom in design and manufacture in

the face of all opposition. The voices of the suppliers clamoring at the door, drive all such notions out of their heads.

Mr. Olley points out that the task of making each year's car look as different as possible from last year's car is a constant worry. If last year's nose was aquiline and this year's nose is retroussé, there is the

ever-present danger that the owner of last year's car, having inured himself to its appearance, may refuse to consider a retroussé nose and go off and buy another make of car. If so, the chief engineer is to blame. On the other hand, if he goes on turning out aquiline noses, he is obviously beginning to stagnate.

The chief engineer has also to serve as a battleground for the constant struggle to maintain quality and to reduce costs. No single manufacturing operation can be put into the car until it has been severely examined and every reasonable method sought of eliminating it.

At 8d. a pound for the finished product, no chief engineer's life can possibly be regarded as a happy one.

It must also be remembered that he has to live in at least four years at once. The assistant engineers in Detroit today have all forgotten 1938. They will get rid of 1939 by the end of March (or know the reason why), and their present real interest is in 1940.

But the chief has the teething troubles of 1938 in his lap, has to see that 1939 is out by March, and must prevent the boys going hog-wild in 1940. Also, offside, he is getting started on 1941.

The thing that prevents all chief engineers from going crazy is a bit of organization, which, I think, is peculiar to the American industry. This is the "sectionalizing" of the car under different junior engineers.

A dozen or so of such men are each presented with full responsibility for a section of the car: engine, transmission, axles, suspension, steering, chassis, tinware, cooling, accessories, electrical parts, etc. Each of them is encouraged to go out and learn all he can about his specialty from suppliers, from competitive cars, and from his own road tests.

More often than not, these junior engineers are the men who really start the new designs. Very few of these new designs begin life in the drawing-office. An engineer rigs them up roughly on one of his test cars first to see whether they will work. His idea is to get some workable results in the shortest time and in the simplest way possible. And the two things he is supposed not to do are to sit in an office chair or make lines on a drawing board.

AAA Releases Details on Code For Dirt Track Racing Cars

International Formula Motor Specifications to apply to all dirt track races for the year 1938, 1939,

The correct
oil film
to each
individual
bearing...

automatically



ACCURACY INSURED
...AT TOP SPEED

"Barber-Colman"
Hobbing Machine

● A PROLONGED HIGH-SPEED RUN! Any interruption ... any shutdown ... may perhaps mean an entire production schedule shot. Back a few years, you might have had cause to worry. But now, any machine can be equipped with the modern **BIJUR AUTOMATIC LUBRICATING SYSTEM**. Each bearing kept bathed in its correct oil film ... continuously ... automatically. With **BIJUR** installed, your mind is free. Lubrication troubles automatically dismissed!

BIJUR LUBRICATING CORP. . . . LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

BIJUR

AUTOMATICALLY *Correct* LUBRICATION

1940, inclusive, which have been adopted by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, were recently released by the association.

All cars competing in dirt track events in 1938, 1939 and 1940 must comply with the following portion of the International Formula:

(a) Vehicles without supercharger: Minimum cylinder capacity 1000 cc. (61 cu. in.), must weigh at least 400 kg. (882 lb.); maximum cylinder capacity 4500 cc. (274 cu. in.), must weigh at least 850 kg. (1874 lb.).

(b) Vehicles with supercharger: Minimum cylinder capacity 666 cc. (40.64 cu. in.), must have a minimum weight of 400 kg. (882 lb.); maximum cylinder capacity 3000 cc. (183 cu. in.), must have minimum weight of 850 kg. (1874 lb.).

From the aforementioned, it results that for vehicles without supercharger, to all increases of 10 cc. (0.61 cu. in.) in cylinder capacity above 1 liter (61 cu. in.) there occurs a corresponding increase of about 1.285 kg. (2.83 lb.) in weight, and that for vehicles with superchargers, to all increases of 10 cc. (0.61 cu. in.) in cylinder capacity above 666 cc. (40.64 cu. in.) there occurs a corresponding increase of 1.928 kg. (4.25 lb.) in weight. Thus, all vehicles without supercharger between 1000 cc. (61 cu. in.) and 4500 cc. (274 cu. in.) and all vehicles with supercharger between 666 cc. (40.64 cu. in.) and 3000 cc. (183 cu. in.) are admitted within the limits of minimum weight indicated.

In the weight of the vehicles are included: the oil in the transmission chamber and the differential, and the tires used in the race. It does not include the water in the radiator, the oil carried for engine lubrication, the gasoline, the set of tools and the spare wheels.

The selection of fuel is entirely free.

NLRB vs. Zenite Metal

Board Charges That Corporation Discouraged CIO Efforts

An AFofL union organized along industrial lines and a rival CIO group, a UAWA union, established as a craft union and excluding certain classes of workers—positions which are just the reverse of principles fostered by their parent organization—have been uncovered as a result of action taken by the National Labor Relations Board

against the Zenite Metal Corp., of Indianapolis, manufacturers of automobile stampings, moldings and grilles.

The NLRB directed the company to recognize the CIO's United Automobile Workers union as the exclusive collective bargaining group for workers and to void the closed shop contract with the AFofL's International Association of Machinists on the grounds that the company allegedly had helped the latter union to organize.

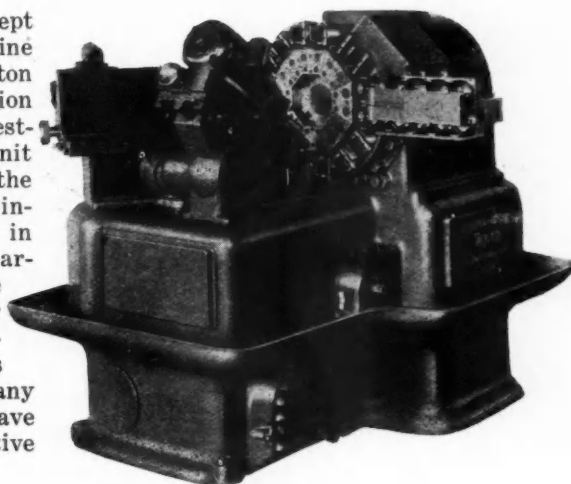
Board Member Edwin S. Smith

conceded in a separate opinion that the AFofL unit, which he described as "a more comprehensive industrial unit," should be preferred to the rival union, the UAWA, since the CIO group excludes buffers, polishers and platers in its membership. But he concurred with his colleagues in the order which alleged that the AFofL union was given the assistance of the concern in a membership drive preceding the signing of the closed shop agreement last June.

The board charged that the com-
(Turn to page 319, please)

1000 PISTONS EVERY HOUR

Entirely automatic except for loading, this machine drills two holes per piston at a rate of production that makes for low investment and minimum unit cost. Placed on pins, the pistons are accurately indexed, a hole drilled in one boss, the piston carried around, a hole drilled in the other boss followed by automatic ejection. This is but one of the many special machines we have developed for automotive manufacturing.



Needle Bearing Assembling Machine

Below is shown one of our machines for selecting and grouping the rollers and inserting them into a clutch lever. Production, 600 bearings per hour.

Let us quote you on automatic machines for your assembling operations.



REHNBERG-JACOBSON MFG. CO.
2135 KISHWAUKEE ST., ROCKFORD, ILL.



AUTOMOTIVE ABSTRACTS

Hydrogenation of Coal

In the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Great Britain) for 1936-7 some reference is made to work done in regard to the hydrogenation

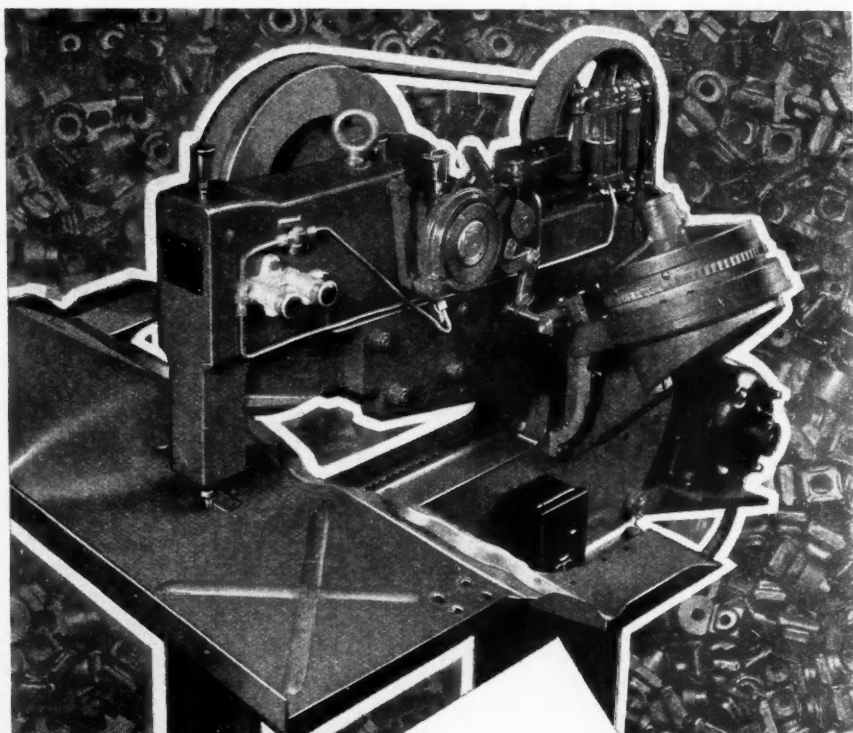
of coal, the synthesis of hydrocarbons from carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and the production of lubricating oil by polymerization and similar processes.

Recent work of the Fuel Research

Station has been directed to a study of the composition of various coals and their relative suitabilities for hydrogenation. Investigations carried out for this department by the Department of Colloid Science at Cambridge University has led to a better knowledge of catalysts, which in turn has made possible more exact control of the reactions, so that a greater proportion of the more volatile hydrocarbons can be obtained, and also a greater proportion of paraffins and a smaller proportion of aromatics. These developments suggest that it may be possible to obtain raw materials for the production of lubricating oil.

By mixing carbon monoxide and hydrogen and passing the mixture over catalysts at atmospheric pressure, liquid hydrocarbons can be obtained. This process avoids the high pressure of approximately 200 atmospheres used in the hydrogenating process. The hydrocarbons produced are paraffinic in nature, and thus should be suitable for the production of Diesel fuel as well as of lubricating oil. A plant that has been installed at the Fuel Research Station yields an output of about 10 quarts per day, which is sufficient for a study of the products.

The polymerization of olefines is being studied as a possible means of producing lubricating oil from coal. —*Report of the Dept. of Scient. and Industr. Research, 1936-7, H.M. Stationery Office, London.*



increases production from **3 to 5** times

DEFINITELY MINIMIZES SPOILAGE

in AUTOMATICALLY FEEDING and SETTING CLINCH NUTS

this is the 24" throat Clinchor for setting clinch nuts in an automobile floor panel. Our new Bulletins BC-1 and C-2 will give you specifications of the standard machines. The Tomkins-Johnson Co., 613 N. Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich. Agents in principal cities in U. S. E. Marbaix, Ltd., London.

CLINCHOR

Calendar of Coming Events

Foreign Shows

Leipzig, Trade Fair,
March 6 to 14, 1938

Conventions and Meetings

American Society for Testing
Materials, Spring Regional
Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

March 7, 1938

Machine and Tool Progress
Show, Detroit.... March 9, 1938
SAE National Aeronautic Meet-
ing, Washington, D. C.

March 10-11, 1938

SAE National Passenger Car
Meeting, Detroit,

March 28-30, 1938

SAE National Tractor Meeting,
Milwaukee, Wis.. April 14-15, 1938
Chamber of Commerce Meeting,
Washington May 2 to 5, 1938
American Foundrymen's Asso-
ciation, Foundry Show,
Cleveland May 14-19, 1938

Felt...

A BETTER OIL SEAL AT A LOWER PRICE



Here's why . . .

• Western's Resistofelt Oil Seals do a *better* job! And for less money. Not by sacrificing quality—but through better engineering skill, more extensive manufacturing facilities and the most efficient methods. These are the reasons why Resistofelt is a better product—an oil seal that does double duty, keeps the oil *in* and dirt or water *out*, and costs considerably less than other oil seals. Consisting of a single, double or triple lamination of felt and Neoprene, it is both heat and oil resistant. Tough, durable and self-lubricating, it will stand long, hard wear. After four years of testing, developing and improving in Western's own laboratory and field tests another Western Felt product now proves itself in actual automotive applications. Does a better job for less money. Through 39 years of experience in manufacturing and cutting felts Western has built up the largest, independent Felt Mill in the country, complete in every respect. A modern Laboratory and Research Department works constantly to solve your problems. A modern cutting shop is geared to skillfully and economically meet your most exacting specifications. Combined at one central location are the most modern facilities of Mill, Cutting Shop, Laboratory and General Office, coordinated to handle your requirements quickly and economically.

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Largest Independent Manufacturers and Cutters of Wool, Hair and Jute Felts. Established 1899.

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BRANCH
OFFICES IN ALL
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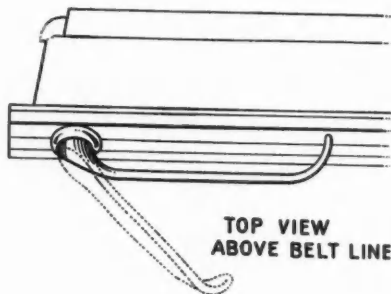


Invents Safety Handle

*Leon Ottinger Designs Door Lock
To Turn On Inclined Shaft*

A door-lock construction comprising an inclined rotary lever handle has been patented by Leon Ottinger of 31 Nassau Street, New York. The object of the invention is to make it impossible for serious accidents to be caused to people outside the car by being struck by a projecting handle.

As may be seen from the sectional drawing reproduced herewith, the



handle pivots about an inclined axis, making it swing out and away from the body as it is depressed. With the

lower portion of the car body extended farther out than the portion above the belt, a styling used considerably today, it is possible to locate the outermost projecting portion of the handle so that it will not extend more than about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. beyond the panel (as compared with 2 in. in many models now on the road). Unlatching and opening of the door with this handle is said to be a natural and continuous movement, in respect to which the new construction is said to be quite an improvement on certain current types.

The inventor points out that the same principle may also be applied to inside door handles. If the shaft is slightly inclined, the end of the handle may rest on or close to the upholstery,

*Grinding Wheels
and Abrasives!*

*For more than forty-five years
dedicated to the principle of*
QUALITY and SERVICE
Proved by Performance

in the manufacture and application of
BOROLON (aluminum oxide) and ELEC-
TROLON (silicon carbide) grinding
wheels for the special requirements of
the automotive, automotive accessories
and allied metal-working industries.

Your Inquiries Are Invited

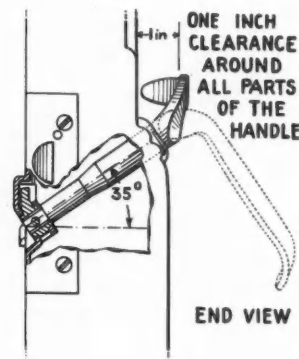
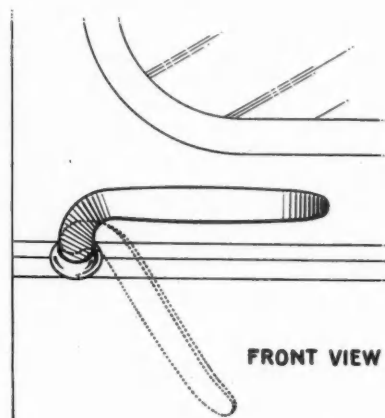
Abrasive Company

Division of Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

Tacony and Fraley Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Branch: 1624 South Western Ave.

DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



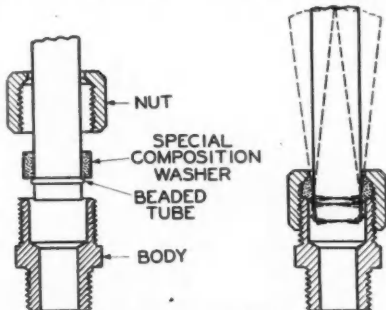
in which case it will not catch on the clothing of the occupants. As soon as the handle is turned, it moves away from the upholstery, and the gap formed between the tip of the handle and the upholstery by this motion may be made anything considered desirable, say from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Shockproof Flexible Fitting

A "shockproof" flexible fitting that is said to be particularly adapted to tube connection to oil filters installed on automotive vehicles separate from the engines, has been developed by the Imperial Brass Co., and sole selling rights have been assigned to DeLuxe Products Corp.,

LaPorte, Ind. It may be used with both steel and copper tubes.

Tubing with which this fitting is to be used have a bead formed on them near the end, by means of a special tool which is furnished by DeLuxe Products Corp. This bead holds in place a ring of synthetic (oil-proof) rubber which is stripped



Imperial shockproof flexible fitting

over the tube and is later compressed between the body and the cap of the fitting, as shown in the sectional assembly view.

It will be noticed that there is no metallic contact between the tube and the fitting, which permits of considerable angular motion of the tube in the fitting without affecting its oil-tightness. It is recommended that these shockproof fittings be used at both ends of the tubes leading from the engine to the filter. The tool for swedging the bead on the tubing comes with three dies which take care of three sizes of tubing, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

NLRB vs. Zenite Metal

(Continued from page 315)

pany had entered into the contract in an effort to discourage a CIO membership drive and that the alleged aid given the AFofL unit had the effect of denying employees freedom to join the union of their choice. The AFofL group, according to the Labor Board, decided to broaden the scope of their organization and voted to admit production workers as well as toolmakers, machinists and specialists the day prior to signing agreement with the company.

The board said the company did not "seriously dispute" the alleged organizing activities but relied largely on the claim that supervisors were not instructed to take part in the IAM campaign. The board ruled, however, that the effect of supervisors' activities in the organization drive was identical to company sponsorship since employees "take their cue from those they assume are more closely connected with management." The board also conceded the company has offered to close down the plant

to permit the UAWA to solicit members but added that the privilege was never exercised because the CIO union had substantially completed its organization drive.

Puerto Rico Reports Record Purchase of Automobiles

Puerto Rico's purchases of automobiles and trucks in 1937 were the largest in the history of the island's trade with the mainland, according to a report by the Puerto Rican Trade Council. A total of 4044 vehi-

cles valued at \$2,869,164 were bought during the year, an increase of about 9 per cent in number and 12 per cent in total value over the 1936 purchases.

The island, which buys all of its motor vehicles in the States, now has a registration of about 21,000, of which about 5000 are trucks. Most purchases during the year were in the lower price ranges.

With nearly \$2,000,000 budgeted for new roads on the island, it is expected that the demand for automobiles will continue to increase.

INGENIOUS PARTS by Hubbard

- SPRINGS
- STAMPINGS
- WIRE FORMS



ONE OFTEN ELIMINATES MANY!

Every piece illustrated represents a design or production problem solved—many highly involved. Hubbard has made thousands of parts like these in all kinds of shapes and materials.

Hubbard's long experience, skill, extensive facilities, and modern equipment, can work out the right part essential to your design or production scheme.

It will pay you to inquire

M. D. HUBBARD, Pres.

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M. D. Hubbard Spring Company

510 CENTRAL AVE., PONTIAC, MICH.

Automotive Metal Markets

Steel Producers Operating at Loss With Only 30% Capacity Employed; Pick-Up in Consuming Demand Seen as Sole Remedy

With steel producers standing pat on second quarter prices (except for the downward change in the price of cold rolled sheets, which became effective on Feb. 9, and which has been reaffirmed), automotive consumers are continuing unchanged their policy of buying steel as they need it. There was a good deal of

talk, before the leading producer announced continuance of present prices, that neither sellers nor buyers of steel wanted prices cut at this time, the former because high production costs made such a move virtually impossible at the present rate of demand and the latter because it would adversely affect the value of

what steel reserves they had on hand. The latter are negligible in extent, that of finished parts awaiting assemblies being probably greater, but for all that not at all abnormally large.

None of these considerations entered as much into the decision of producers to make no price changes at this time, as did the obvious futility of such a move as a means of bringing about an overnight change from the present rate of steel buying to one that would permit mills to operate on a more profitable basis. The argument that lower prices would bring buyers into the market just didn't stand up when analyzed with the help of direct inquiries to large consumers, none of whom is interested in taking on steel just because the price may seem attractive.

Just as it was deemed best not to alter the steel market's price structure at this time, so there will be no change in the wage set-up, the independents and smaller producers falling into line with the action of the leading producer. All steel producers are operating at a loss with only 30 per cent of their capacity employed, but a pick-up in consuming demand is recognized to be the only remedy.

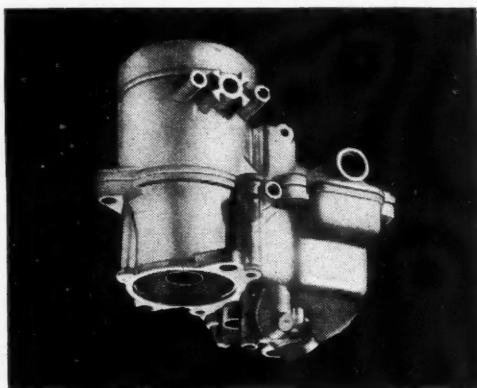
Pig iron producers, following the lead of the steel market, have reaffirmed prevailing prices for the second quarter, ignoring dips in the market for steel scrap. The extent to which they use scrap is optional with foundries.

The International Tin Committee, at a meeting held at The Hague, lowered the export quotas of tin-producing countries from 70 per cent of standard tonnages to 55 per cent. In round figures this means that, instead of 36,000 tons in the first quarter, shipments in the second quarter will be held down to 27,000 tons. While the immediate effect of the cut was to bring about a \$10 per ton advance, later developments cancelled most of this gain. The market for spot Straits here at the close of business on Monday was at 41.87 cents with the tone barely steady. Apparently tin buyers interpret the cut in export quotas as nothing more than an adjustment of the supply to the demand in sight. Should this unexpectedly increase in the next few months, suitable readjustment by the committee would probably follow.

Somewhat of a firmer tone prevails in the copper market, due to heavy buying by Europeans. The export price on Monday stood at 10.15

(Turn to page 322, please)

ALUMINUM AND ZINC  BASE DIE CASTINGS



NEW—Our Factory
RENEWED—Our Earnest Desire to
Serve the Industry

With 83,000 square feet of floor space in our new one-story saw-tooth type of building, we are better equipped to meet your needs.

Our service to you will be in keeping with our increased modern facilities.

Let us share with you in aluminum and zinc base die castings the benefits of our profitable expansion. We'll be ready at the drop of the hat.

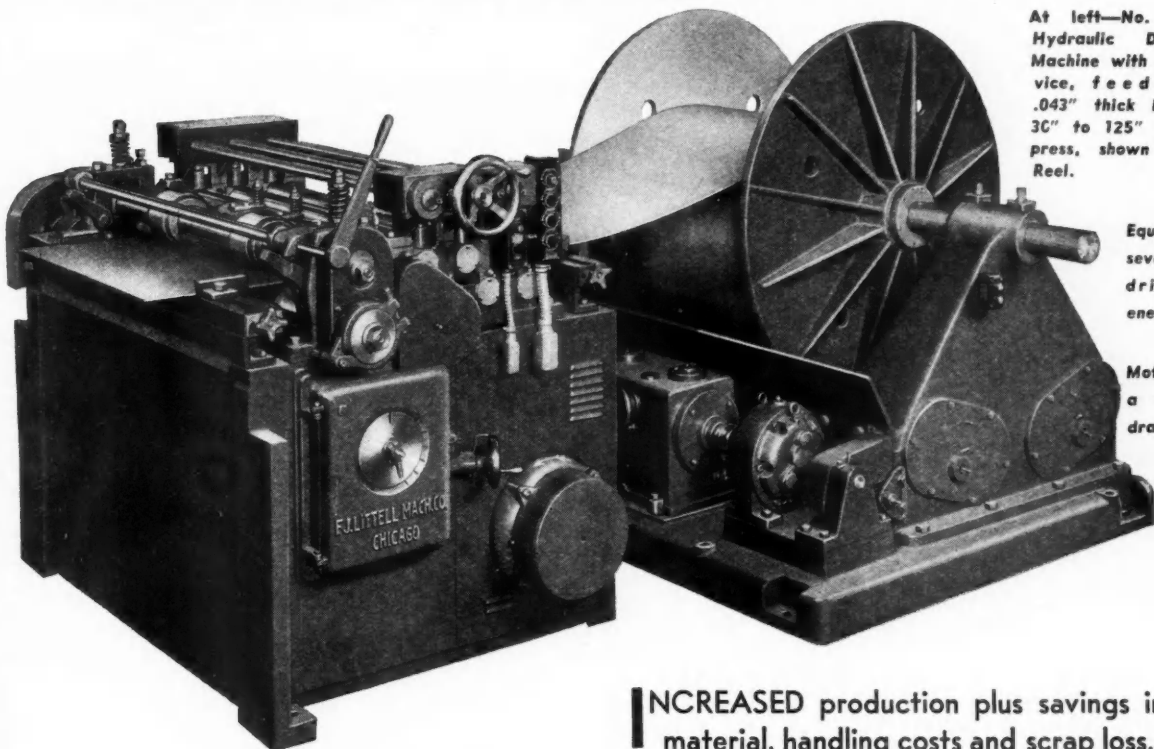
PARAGON DIE CASTING CO.
5851-5901 Dickens Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Branches:

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LITTELL FEEDS FOR FASTER SPEEDS



At left—No. 6-58 Single Hydraulic Drive Feeding Machine with Measuring Device, feeding material .043" thick by 54" wide, 30" to 125" per stroke of press, shown with Cradle Reel.

• • •
Equipped with a seven-roll power-driven straightener.

• • •
Motor-driven thru a variable hydraulic unit.

INCREASED production plus savings in price of material, handling costs and scrap loss, soon pays for above unit. Adaptable to blanking of large work such as fenders, running boards, hoods, oil pans, doors and other large stampings.

Patented measuring device measures stock required for blanks. Length of feed is not affected by any slippage of stock in feed rolls. A dial indicates length of feed.

Unit can be set in any relation to your present press. Direction of feed—front to back, right to left, or diagonally thru blanking press.



Press, Feed and Cradle Reel, for rapid blanking out tons of blanks.

Ask for Bulletins



LITTELL

FOR FASTER SPEEDS

Roll Feeds for all types and makes of Punch Presses.



Feed arranged for single trip, automatic run of feed, and for feeding stock forward or reverse. Press, Feed and Cradle can be arranged with centralized automatic push button control.

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Other Littell Products—Roll Feeds, Dial Feeds, Magazine Feeds, Hopper Feeds, Air Valves for Punch Presses—Reels for Coiled Stock.

F.J. LITTELL MACHINE CO.
4155 Ravenswood Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Metal Markets

(Continued from page 320)

cents, compared with 9.65 cents a week ago. The possibility of inflation and war clouds served the London bull element as argument for higher prices, but consumers here refused to get excited, most of them still having considerable copper stocks on hand and others preferring to await a general rise in industrial activity before entering fresh commitments. The market here remained unchanged at 10 cents, with little

change in the pace of domestic buying.

Both zinc and lead show a somewhat firmer undertone. In fact, some zinc producers are reluctant to commit themselves for deferred deliveries at prevailing quotations.—W. C. H.

Four Cylinders Optional In English Ford Trucks

Toward the end of last year Ford in England introduced an optional four-cylinder engine for the Fordson

3-ton truck chassis and the favor it has secured from prospective buyers in this field is leading to the option being extended to other models. It is already available in the 2-ton forward control 118-in. wheelbase chassis and will soon be so in the 2-ton and 3-ton 157-in. wheelbase chassis with normal control position.

While the V-8 30 hp. engine is said to be preferred for long-distance high-speed service and for haulage where conditions are severe, some operators—particularly those specializing in local deliveries and haulage—prefer the four-cylinder engine. The latter is rated at 24 hp., or somewhat less than the engine of the Fordson tractor.

Road Hazard Tire Guaranty Held Illegal in Texas

The State of Texas has joined other States which have ruled the road hazard tire guaranty illegal, according to George J. Burger, secretary-manager of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers. The Texas attorney general is notifying all Texas tire distributors that to continue use of the road hazard tire guaranty, they must apply for insurance licenses. Ohio, Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, South Carolina and Georgia have taken similar action, and Attorney General H. S. Duffy of Ohio, has already filed suit in the State Supreme Court against Western Auto Supply Co., charging violation of the State insurance laws through use of the road hazard warranty.

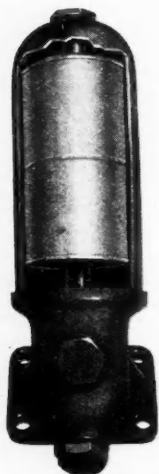
Recently leading tire manufacturers adopted a standard and uniform lifetime tire guarantee in an effort to have the road hazard guaranty completely discarded. A few small tire manufacturers and several mass distributors have, however, continued use of the road hazard warranty.

S. L. Davis to Head Chicago Auto Show

Following a meeting of the board of directors, H. T. Hollingshead, president of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association and of Nash Sales, Inc., announced the appointment of S. L. Davis as chairman of the committee that will have charge of Chicago's 39th annual automobile show to be held Nov. 12 to 19 at the International Amphitheater.

Davis, who heads the Hupmobile Illinois Co. and is a director of the Hupp Motor Car Corp., is also on the board of the Chicago trade association.

"Duo-Flo" Filtering Means Double Filtering Capacity



H-W Cleanable type Oil Filter. Cut-away view shows Duo-Flo Element.

- Larger Capacity—two filters in one
- Keeps Oil Clean Longer
- Requires Less Servicing
- Saves More on Oil

The Duo-Flo depth type filtering element is available in H-W Filters in the cleanable type . . . It is furnished in *Michiana* Filters as a complete cartridge replaceable as a unit.



MICHIANA Cartridge type Duo-Flo Filter

Let us mail a copy of our Booklet 337-A which explains fully the details of the Duo-Flo principle of oil filtering and purifying . . . MICHIANA PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Michigan City, Indiana.

MICHIANA
Duo-Flo
DEPTH TYPE FILTERS

Ask for Booklet
337-A





Vertical Milling

... New Knight machine has 16 spindle speeds in geometrical progression from 80 to 1600 r.p.m.

W. B. Knight Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., has brought out a new universal vertical milling machine, designated as the No. 30.

On this equipment the forged chrome nickel steel spindle is driven by hardened ground and lapped spiral bevel gears. Heat treated alloy steel change gears are mounted on anti-friction bearings and run in oil. The table unit is of the semi-bed type, being rigidly supported at the outer end of the knee, as well as at the column. The saddle is 20 in. long and 14 in. wide.

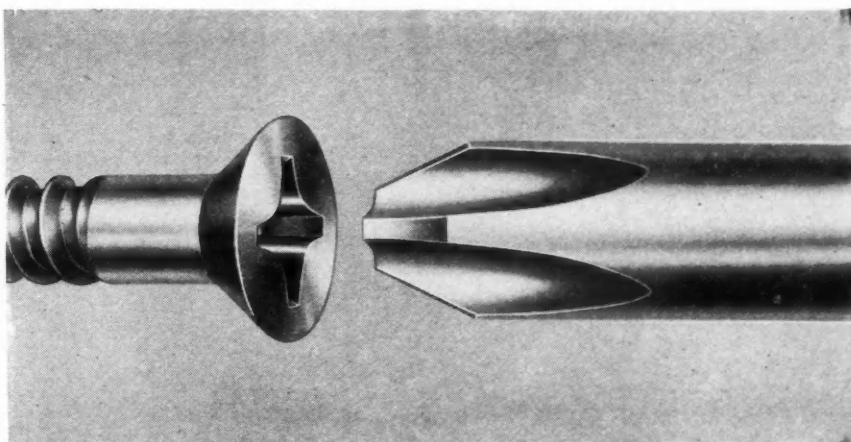
The spindle sleeve or quill is $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter with a 6-in. closely fitted bearing in the spindle head

counterbalanced spindle and spindle head rather than a heavy table unit; positive and automatic throwouts for spindle feed in either direction; all tool changes made at spindle nose.

As pointed out by the manufacturer, the tilting table which also

swivels around the column eliminates many special fixtures and cutters, and makes possible machining at different angles with only one setting of the work.

There are 16 spindle speeds in geometrical progression from 80 to 1600 r.p.m. Some of the other specifications are as follows: Table travel, longitudinal power feed, 25 in.; table travel, transverse power feed, 12 in.; overall size of table, 10 in. by 42 in.; working surface of table, 10 in. by 42 in.; number of table feeds, 16 in.; range of table feeds,



PHILLIPS SCREWS Drive Faster!

The obvious advantages of the Phillips Screw for many applications have won the approval of automotive production men. It drives faster, holds the driver from slipping, eliminates head breakage, makes a better looking job.

For Phillips Screws, see "National."

National
PRODUCTS

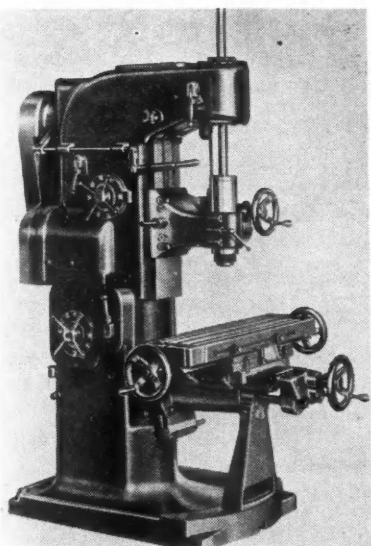
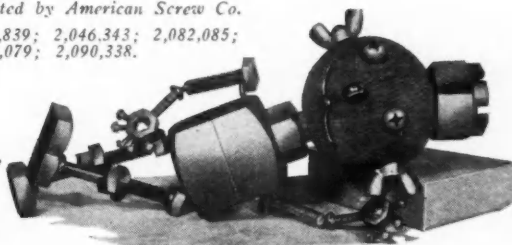
THE NATIONAL SCREW & MANUFACTURING CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Sub-license for Phillips Screws granted by American Screw Co.

Patent Nos. 2,046,837; 2,046,839; 2,046,343; 2,082,085;
2,084,078; 2,084,079; 2,090,338.

NAT SAYS . . .

When buyers crave repose like mine,
As illustrated here,
They buy the "National" full line,
Which we think has no peer.



Knight No. 30 Vertical Milling Machine

which in turn has a 12-in. by 8-in. wide accurately scraped fit to the face of the machine.

Some of the additional features of the machine include: Short V-belt drive to the twin disc clutch; quick operating and easy reading dials for selecting speeds and feeds; table tilts to either side of horizontal for angle milling; table unit swivels around column increasing both longitudinal and throat range; all vertical adjustments are obtained by moving the

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; number of vertical spindle feeds, 4; range of vertical spindle feeds, 0.002 in. to 0.010 in.; amount of power vertical spindle feed, 6 in.

Surface Grinder

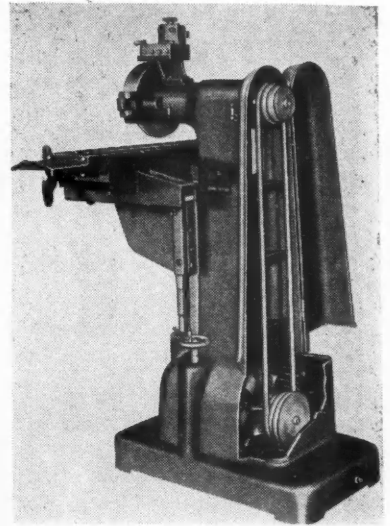
... Covel adds hand feed machine with three spindle speeds and fully enclosed motor

Latest addition of the line of precision grinders built by the Covel

Manufacturing Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., is the No. 15 hand feed surface grinder.

The main frame of the new machine which is shown here is cast in one piece with three heavy ribs in the vertical section. The spindle, mounted in preloaded ball bearings, is driven by a three-speed V-belt drive from a motor mounted inside the base.

The box-section knee is mounted on the main column by means of vertical dove-tailed ways with gibs,



Covel hand feed surface grinder

and the knee is raised and lowered with a handwheel.

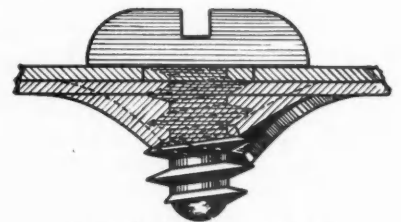
Some of the specifications of the machine are as follows: Working surface of table, 6 in. by 18 in.; longitudinal travel of table, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in.; transverse travel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; vertical travel, 11 in.; capacity under 10-in. grinding wheel, 10 in.; grinding wheel, 10 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; grinding spindle length, $22\frac{17}{32}$ in.; diameter $2\frac{7}{16}$ in.; and spindle speeds, 1900, 2350, and 2900 r.p.m.

Screw Fastening

... Device designed to replace conventional types such as clinch nuts, cage nuts, and tapping plates

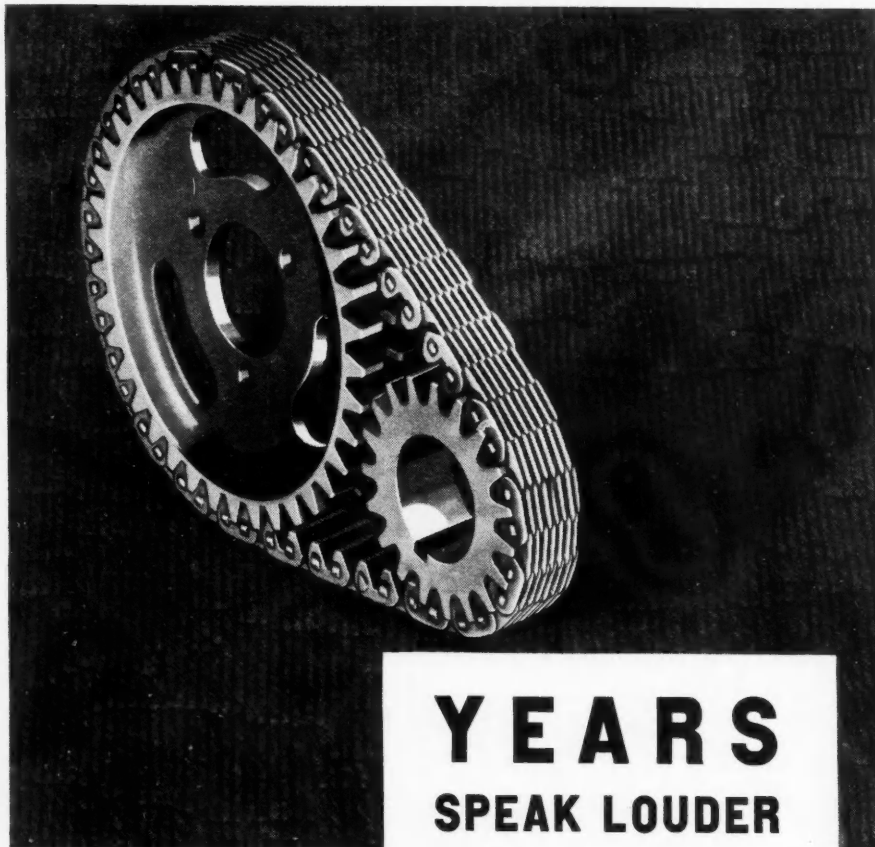
According to Prestole Devices, Inc., Detroit, many automotive manufacturers during the past year have adopted one or more applications of the Prestole method of fastening.

The Prestole method as applied to sheet metal assemblies consists in preparing the sheet metal for the reception of a special screw fastening in such manner that the formed hole serves both as a nut and lock



Prestole fastening method

washer. In effect the metal is thrown up in the form of a cone with an ever changing curvature. The perforation is considerably smaller than the root diameter of the screw so (Turn to page 328, please)



MORSE
SILENT
TIMING
CHAINS

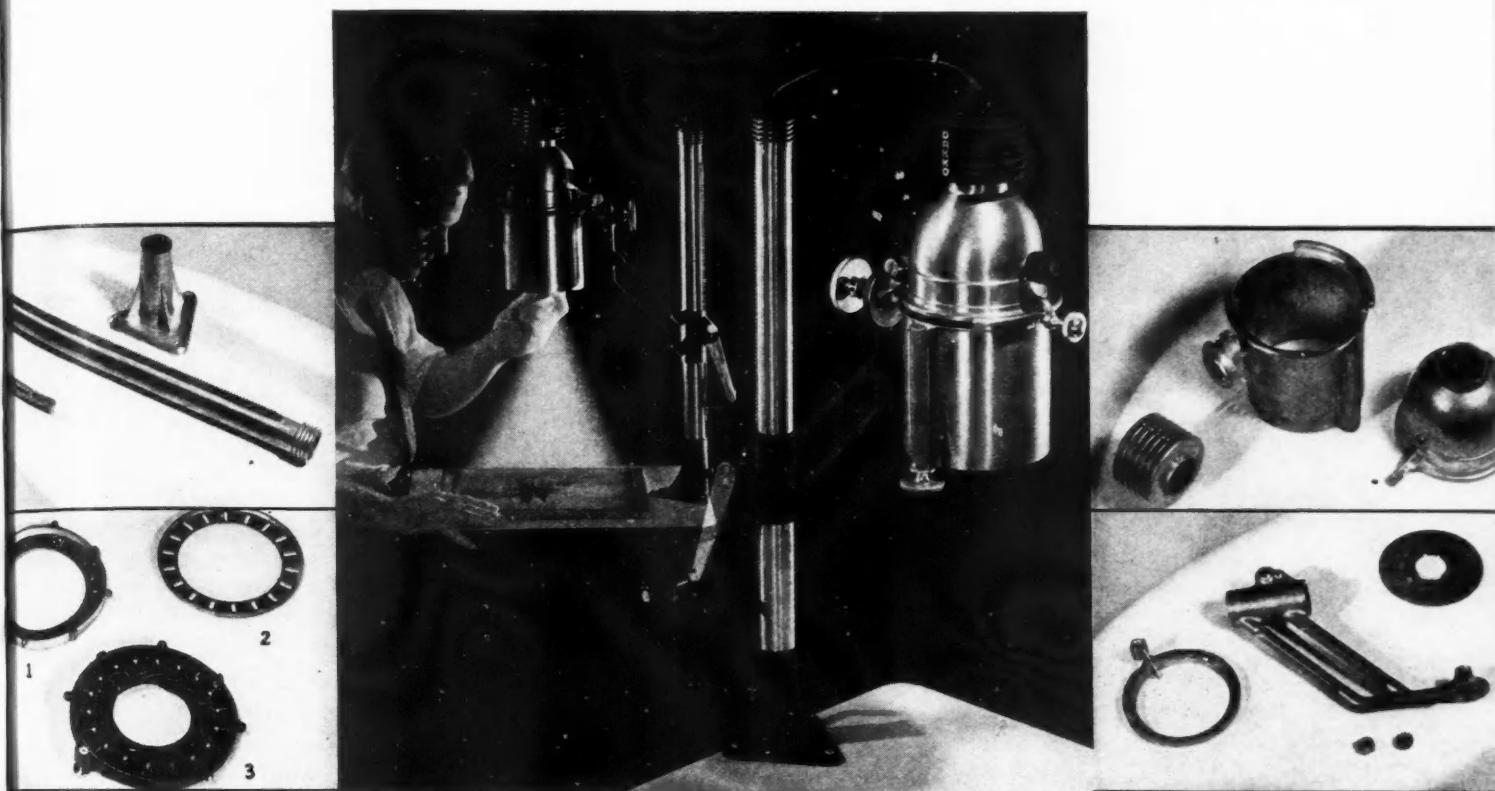
YEARS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

THE story of Morse Timing Chain performance is best told not in words but in their 26 years of quiet, dependable performance. Year after year, leading engineers continue to specify Morse Silent Timing Chains and Sprockets.

MORSE CHAIN CO.

Ithaca, N. Y. Detroit, Mich.
Division Borg-Warner Corporation

The Research was done, the Alloys were developed, and most Die Castings are specified with
HORSE HEAD SPECIAL (99.99+% Uniform Quality) ZINC



ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

—With Die Castings

There were many considerations involved in the designing of this new photographic enlarger, but all were united to attain a single objective—to produce a unit fully equal to competitive machines in efficiency and quality, yet attractively priced. This is an old problem—one that will always be with industry—and more and more manufacturers are turning to ZINC Alloy Die Castings for the answer.

The thirteen die castings, pictured on either side of the main illustration, make up practically the entire assembly of this enlarger. To the engineer, the advantages of ZINC Alloy Die Castings in this application will be obvious.

The parts illustrated on the right explain them-

selves. The one-piece supporting column with an elevating rack gear integrally cast (upper left photograph) is typical of the economies achieved.

The lens adapter castings (1 and 2 in lower left photograph) typify a characteristic of the metal and method that cannot be over-emphasized—extreme accuracy. Assembled with a simple pinion gear in the complete adapter (3 in the same photograph), the necessity of this accuracy for efficient operation is apparent.

If you are not already acquainted with the effective job that ZINC Alloy Die Castings are doing in the major industries, we suggest that you consult a commercial die caster—or write to this Company.



ZINC

ALLOY DIE CASTINGS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT ST.
 NEW YORK CITY

Production Lines

Latest Wrinkles

Among other things, the Detroit Diesel Engine plant of GM strikes the note of modernity in the use of the flexible "bus-duct" system of power distribution. Not only is this the most efficient method for power

distribution, but it permits the utmost of flexibility in machine arrangement and shifting. For materials handling they use overhead

trolleys with hand-operated hoists, serving all machine lines.

Social Progress

By all means take time out to read one of the best sellers of the year in non-fiction, "Mathematics for the Million," by Lancelot Hogben, F.R.S. Primarily mathematics has been humanized by giving the "reasons" for fundamental concepts and operations. But far and beyond this, the virtue of the book lies in rationalizing the various forms of mathematical expression with the period or periods of social development in which they occurred. This historical and human basis will be of interest to those who use mathematics as an everyday tool. The book is published by W. W. Norton & Co.

Ups Life

Maybe this isn't news, but we gather that a number of big plants are using a high-speed case treatment on tool steels, claimed to increase tool life from 30 to 100 per cent. The figures come from a prominent plant metallurgist and not from a tool salesman. In one of the large motor plants the high-speed case treatment follows the normal tempering treatment on high-speed-steel tools; variations of this procedure may be found in other establishments.

On Decentralization

One of the old-line manufacturers whose facilities comprise a number of varied lines has just begun an experimental program of decentralization of engineering and management activities. In this program, the plant has been divided into its rational components and each division will have its own engineering, production, planning, and purchasing responsibilities and personnel. Contrary to first impressions, the inauguration of the project resulted in a tangible decrease in personnel and overhead burden. Final results should be of interest to all plant management.

**You are interested in-
PERFORMANCE
AND
RESULTS**

**MILPACO
OIL SEALS**

No seal can be better than its sealing element. And the best sealing element to date is leather, because leather retains its original form, pliability, and soft, non-scoring action. Furthermore, leather is not affected by high sulphur content oils, the use of which is increasing.

Uniformity—controlled selection of leather, scientific chemical and physical processing, make all Milpaco Oil Seals exactly alike. The natural product—leather, eliminates the complexity of structure in other forms of sealing elements.

Simplified—basic elements, all supervised and controlled in one plant, mean maximum uniformity.

Milpaco Oil Seals will definitely give you greater sealing ability and longer sealing life. Tests have proved it. Next time get Milpaco Oil Seals.

MICHIGAN LEATHER PACKING CO.

6303 LAFAYETTE AVE., DETROIT

S-205H

Engine Mounts

Some time during the next thirty or sixty days look for a startling announcement concerning flexible engine mountings. We have it on good authority that a basic principle covered by patent is on the way and will break about that time. Sorry we can't say more about it now.

Pneumatic Cushion

Our most reliable scout tells us that one of the prominent names in rubber has acquired the process for making a unique kind of seat cushion. We don't know the whole story, but evidently the process combines the features of a pneumatic cushion with some means of circulating the air so as to promote cooling. The process is being groomed for producing passenger car, truck, and bus seats and backs.

Moot Point

Exclusion of Diesel powered trucks from the new Lincoln Tunnel in New York poses a neat question. In the first place, the restriction implies that most, if not all, of the Diesel equipment on the road has objectionable exhaust. Our own experience indicates that some Diesel equipment is, indeed, offensive in this respect. But is it fair to say that all Diesel equipment can be thus stigmatized? It might be fairer to an infant industry and more in the public interest to penalize only those who offend and force them to correct the exhaust, as they should in any event.

Plastic Finish

Doehler Die Casting Co. is quite excited over the possibilities of a new process of coating automobile hardware with plastic. The coating is applied by dipping and is rather less expensive than chromium plate. It is heavy, durable, and mechanically almost indestructible. Some idea of the range of the process may be gained from the fact that they can use practically any type of plastic now on the market, including the transparent finishes. One of the most handsome finishes for interior hardware is a neutral shade plastic with metallic powder interspersed in

the mixture. The plastic can be applied on any material and is not confined to a die casting.

Factory Standards

Contact with many of the important fleet operators intimates a strong interest in factory-inspired standards for maintenance and salvage operations. Something that the heavy-duty truck operators have lacked for many years, such factory standards would do much to win the favor of the best customers of the motor truck producer.—J. G.

SAVE WEIGHT OF FABRICATED STEEL PARTS with



Economical Alloys



There is no need to go to extremes in changing from carbon to alloy steels when you wish to overcome machine-part failures.

You can save money . . . and achieve your purpose . . . by the careful selection of an alloy grade which will give you an ample factor of safety or an adequate length of service . . . with a saving in weight.

This is a typical problem where B & L engineers can help you in applying the proper steel to your particular requirements.

Economical grades of B & L Cold Finished Alloy Steels are available for many applications in automotive manufacture . . . insuring proper strength, wear resistance or other physical properties needed for building a quality product. Get the facts about these special steels.

Cold Drawn Bars

Ground Shafting

Ultra-Cut Steel

Special Sections

Extra Wide Flats

Alloy Steels

BLISS & LAUGHLIN, INC.
HARVEY, ILL. Sales Offices in all Principal Cities BUFFALO, N.Y.

TOOLS OF TOMORROW

(Continued from page 324)

that as pressure is exerted, the metal seeks its original plane and in so doing clamps around the shank of the screw.

In places where the Prestole method has been applied, it is said to replace conventional fastenings such as clinch nuts, cage nuts, tapping plates, etc. Among automotive applications are the following: Floor pan parts, dash panels, foot rest tapping

plates, radiator grille assemblies, visor retainer plates, deck hinge tapping plates, and door handle tapping plates.

Internal Grinder

. . . Fitchburg builds new vertical planetary type

A new vertical planetary type internal grinder has been developed by

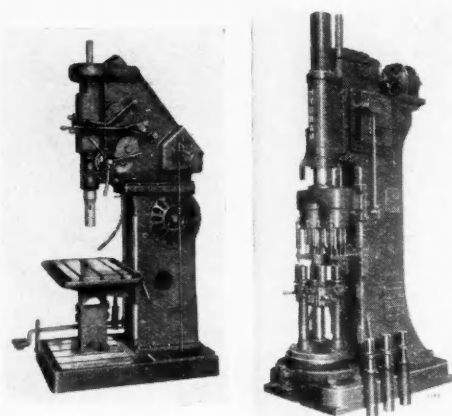
the Fitchburg Grinding Machine Corp., Fitchburg, Mass. The machine was designed for grinding the holes of parts not easily handled and difficult to rotate.

The cycle is automatic from loading, work clamping, grinding, sizing, through to unloading. Control is electro-hydraulic throughout and the sequence of movements is interlocked so that one motion cannot operate unless the previous one has been performed.

The wheel head is equipped with

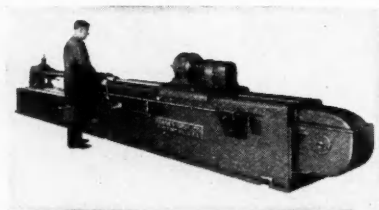
DRILLERS - - - HONERS

To Increase Production and Profits

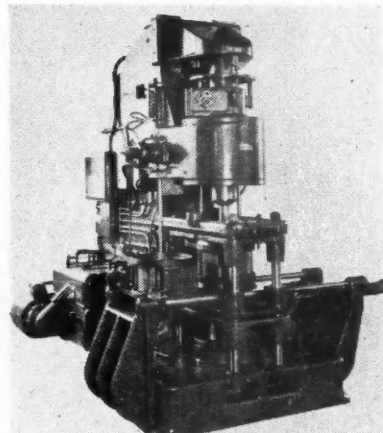
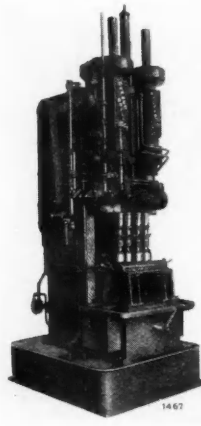
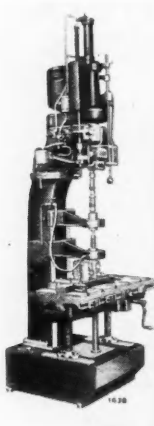


Drilling—Above at left is shown a typical Self-Oiling, All-Geared Drilling Machine with quick-change speeds and feeds. A wide variety of sizes and types, some with pick-off gears, are available. Hydram Drilling Machines are big and powerful, have automatic operating cycle including stepless hydraulic feed directly over center of cutting tools. Shown above at right is a Hydram with special multiple-spindle head and rotating fixture. High Production Units in practically unlimited variety, number of spindles and applications incorporating Self-Oiling, All-Geared Drilling Machines and Hydrams are designed to meet requirements.

Honing—Self-Oiling Hydraulic Internal Honing Machines are accurate, fast, economical; have exclusive advantages. Illustrated directly at right is one of our small single-spindle Honing Machines. Some smaller, and many larger sizes available. At far right is shown a Multiple-Spindle Honer. These also are built in various types. For honing work too long to handle vertically, Horizontal Honers are available in a number of sizes, one of which is shown below. Investigate.



Manufacturers of Self-Oiling, All-Geared Drilling Machines and Hydraulic Honing Machines, we can provide standard or special equipment for a wide variety of drilling, boring, reaming, tapping and similar operations; and any honing whatever. Descriptions, specifications, and prices of our standard machines will be sent promptly on request. Write for catalog E. The cooperation of our engineering department is available without charge for developing new applications of our products.



Fitchburg vertical planetary type internal grinder

anti-friction bearings in all three movements—the spindle bearings, the eccentric rotation, and the rotation of the complete assembly. Speed of the assembly rotation is controlled by a hydraulic oil motor with variable speeds. The eccentric has $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. movement on the radius allowing for 3 in. wheel wear on the diameter.

A 3 hp., 3600 r.p.m. motor drives the wheel spindle and speed changes are taken care of by pick-off pulleys. Hydraulic control is all continued in one unit including the tank. In this, there are four oil circuits driven by two dual pumps with a 5 hp., 1800 r.p.m. motor. One circuit has a balancing control to act as a counterweight for the vertical reciprocation of the wheel head.

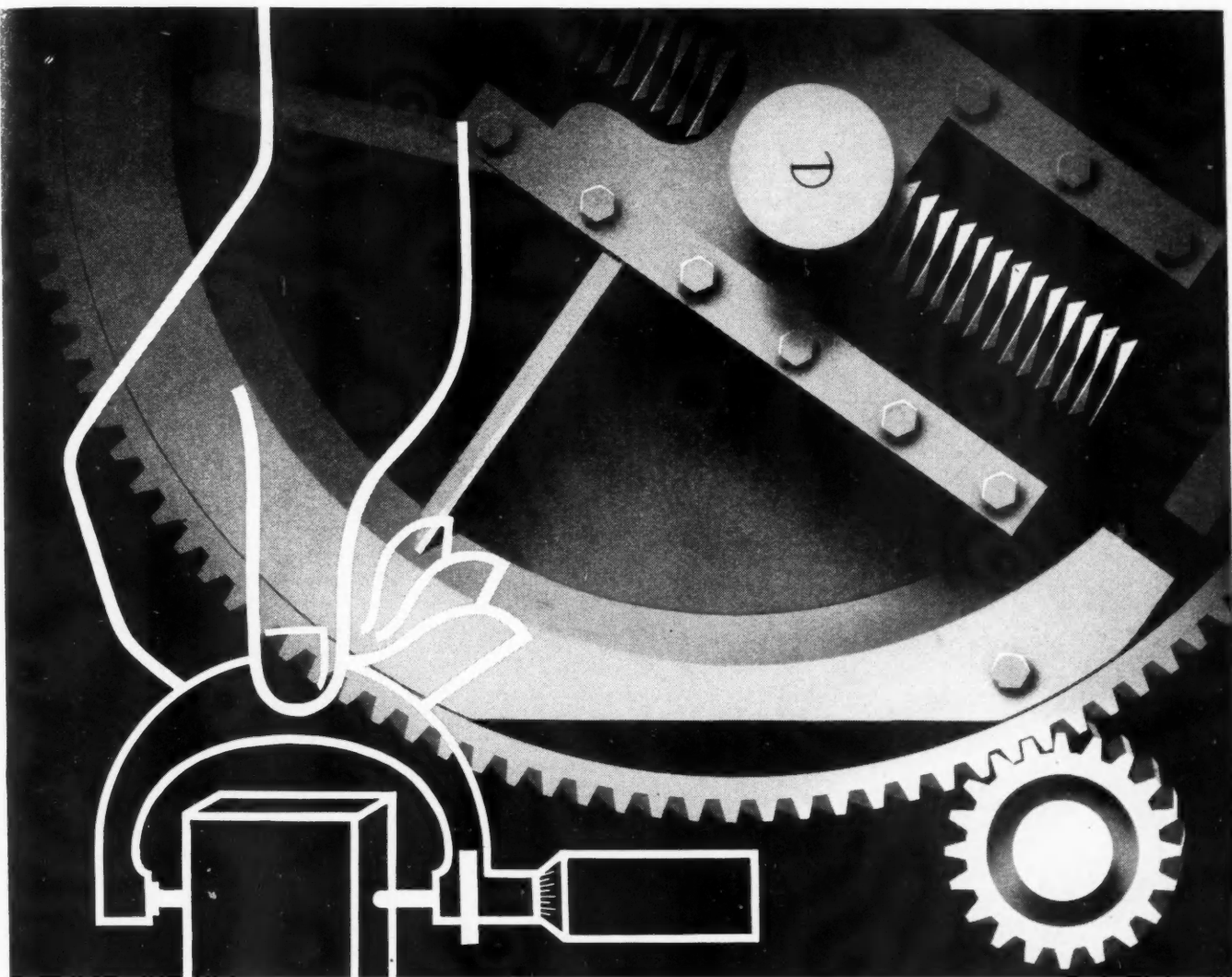
Grinding

. . . "20 series" Brown & Sharpe Machines operated entirely by electrical control

New "20 series" plain grinding machines now being marketed by the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., are operated entirely by electrical control and are designed for cylindrical grinding of medium-large parts on a production basis.

A feature is that once one of these

BARNES DRILL CO. 817-847 CHESTNUT STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



PRECISION

It TAKES a precise machine to turn out precise work. And if its vital parts are made of Moly irons or steels, the longer maintenance of its precision is assured. Shapers, for instance.

One company building such machines uses 0.50% Mo. Nickel-Moly iron for main and intermediary gears in the power transmission system. This iron is used because *it possesses the wear resistance which preserves the close tolerances necessary to prevent "chattering."* Also—because it machines readily despite its comparatively high hardness.

Thus, the use of Moly brings advantages: (a) to the builder of the machines through simpler and more economical fabrication; (b) to the user through better performance due to longer maintained precision; (c) to the user's customers through better products.

Our technical book, "*Molybdenum in Cast Iron*," contains money-saving data. Free to engineers and production executives. Drop us a card and we will send it to you. Climax Molybdenum Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

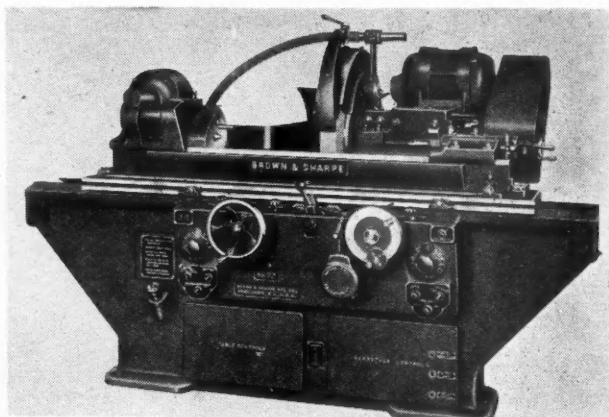
PRODUCERS OF FERRO-MOLYBDENUM, CALCIUM MOLYBDATE AND MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE

Climax Mo-lyb-den-um Company

MOLY

machines has been set, it can be controlled entirely by the cross feed handwheel. Turning one selector switch provides this semi-automatic grinding cycle, whereby a slight rotation of the cross feed handwheel advances the wheel to the work and simultaneously starts the headstock, the table (except when set for plunge-cut grinding), cross feed, and coolant pump. When the work is "to size," the cross feed is automatically disengaged, and rotation of the handwheel to the starting position withdraws the wheel and stops the

Brown & Sharpe grinding machine for medium large parts



THE SOLID SHIM THAT
peels **FOR ADJUSTMENT**

● slide gib adjustments

EXACTING PRECISION adjustments of slides on machine tools such as thread grinders, turret lathes, etc., are easy assembly or service routine with Laminum shims. The .002 in. (or .003 in.) brass laminations are simply peeled off, as required . . . right at the job! No filing or grinding. Let us send you a Laminum sample.

LAMINUM SHIM CO., INC. 21-30 44th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Cleveland Detroit Milwaukee

LAMINUM
Precision adjustment SHIMS

Courtesy of
Jones & Lamson
Machine Co.

headstock, table and coolant pump.

Two control knobs provide for manual operation. Turning the table knob starts and stops the table; and, when desired, pressing down the knob will cause the table to stop at the end of its path of travel. The headstock knob starts and stops the headstock and coolant pump together; and, by turning a selector switch, this knob can also be made to start and stop the table movement. Whenever it is desired to inspect the work being ground, depressing the headstock knob will stop the flow of coolant without affecting the headstock rotation; and the same control can be used to jog or rotate the headstock slightly in loading and removing work.

Other electrical features include table dwell (adjustable from 0 to 1½ sec.); electrical braking and reversal of the table motor; individual motor drive for wheel spindle, headstock, table, oil pump and coolant pump; and simplification and safety of operation gained by interconnection of the control circuits.

The No. 20 machine is of 10 in. by 18 in. capacity with a maximum swing of 10¾ in. over the table. A 24-in. wheel clears work to 10-in. diameter and a 30-in. wheel to 6-in. diameter. The No. 22 is an identical machine, except that it has a longer bed and table and takes work to 36 in. between centers.

Headstock speeds range from 80 to 320 r.p.m. and rates of table travel are in two ranges, 15 in. to 60 in. per min., and 75 in. to 300 in. per min. In addition, extra-slow rates of table travel are provided of 7 in. and 11 in. per min.

The wheel spindle is driven by multiple V-belt from a motor mounted on the wheel slide, change sheaves giving rates of 825 and 1035 r.p.m.

Other mechanical features include adjustment of cross feed throwout (manual or automatic) to 0.0001 in.; use of scraped ways for table and

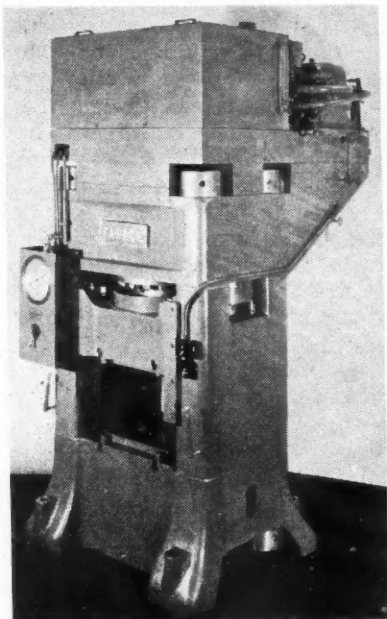
cross slide; rigid one-piece bed, with three-point support to preserve alignments; and automatic lubrication of wheel spindle, wheel slide ways, cross feed and table mechanisms and table ways by gravity flow of filtered oil supplied by a motor-driven pump.

Brake Block Molding Press

... Farrel-Birmingham builds unit with maximum capacity of 500 tons

A hydraulic press for molding automotive blocks was built recently by Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc., Ansonia, Conn. It is a self-contained, individually powered type with motor-driven pump mounted on top of the machine. Maximum capacity is 500 tons with one down-acting 21-in. diameter ram and two 6½-in. double-acting cylinders mounted in the top crosshead and working under an initial pressure of 2600 lb. per sq. in.

Maximum opening of the press is 24 in.; maximum stroke, 24 in. The platen area is 38 in. by 31 in. Both the bottom and moving crossheads are provided with T-slots for the attachment of molds. Adjustment of the moving crosshead guides is made possible by adjustable bronze gibs sliding against the finished interior surfaces of the press side frames.



Farrel-Birmingham hydraulic press for molding automotive brake blocks

Pressure regulation extends over a range of from 10 to 500 tons. By means of a selective pressure system, this range is infinitely variable from minimum to maximum. Any 10 pressures within the range may be

set for immediate selection. On the "low" selection of pressures, 6½-in. diameter double-acting rams are used alone, and develop a minimum pressure of 10 tons to a maximum of 75 tons. Above the 75-ton range, press pressures are developed by both the 6½-in. rams and the 21-in. main ram, and may be varied by small increments up to the maximum of 500 tons.

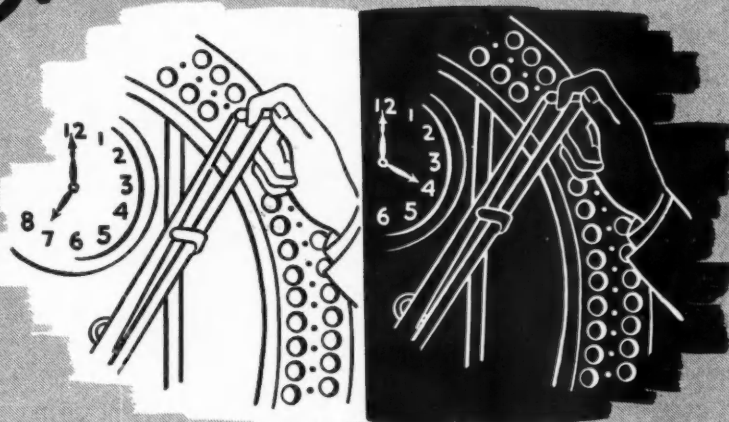
Dwell of the selected pressure on the work may be automatically timed over a range of from 2 to 40 sec. by an automatic timing device.

Work Holding Fixture

... Landis designs special attachment for use on Landmaco threading machine

A special holding fixture for use on the Landmaco threading machine and designed to provide an efficient and rapid method of accurately locating the work to assure perfect concentricity between the thread and the work was developed recently for one of the large automobile manufacturers by the Landis Machine Co., Inc., Waynesboro, Pa. (See next page)

FROM
Starting TILL *Quitting*



DERMA-SAN GUARDS INDUSTRIES' HANDS

SAVES COMPENSATION PAYMENTS BY PREVENTING OIL DERMATITIS

When you pour one pint of Derma-San into 35 gallons of cutting lubricant, you protect workers *continuously* against oil dermatitis. For Derma-San kills pus-forming germs *before* they attack your men. It helps keep plant efficiency at par... saves doctors' bills and compensation payments. No plant using cutting oils can afford to be without Derma-San—the most economical insurance against oil dermatitis that you can buy. Order a drum—today.

The HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES, Inc.

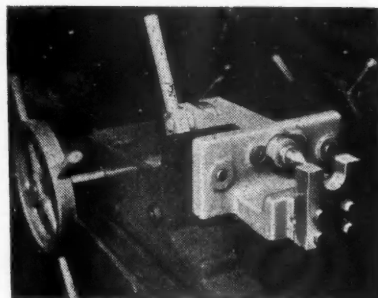
DENVER HUNTINGTON, INDIANA TORONTO

DERMA-SAN
D I S I N F E C T A N T

The attachment consists of a special traveling center, not shown in the accompanying photograph, a driving block and a locking center. The traveling center is located in the bore of the head to support the front end of the work, and is said to eliminate possibility of the chasers leading off center. A long heavy spring, also in the bore of the die head, spindle, maintains a constant pressure of the center against the work.

The second center, located on the carriage directly back of a steel block

which is cut out to conform to the shape of the work it is to hold, provides the remainder of the supporting, and also a locking action to the work. This center is supported in a short spindle, the opposite end of which operates against a cam. The cam is mounted on a shaft at right angles to the spindle. One end of the shaft is milled to a hexagon shape and is fitted with a short handle. If necessary to do so the handle may be quickly removed and re-located on the shaft in a convenient operating position.



Landis work holding fixture

When used in production, the work is first located on the traveling center, then dropped into the steel block on the carriage. The cam handle is then pushed forward causing the locking center to engage in the work and push it forward until a shoulder on the work rests against the back surface of the driving block.

Since the cam imparts a slow movement to the center spindle, a positive locking action is attained the instant the work strikes the driving block. Adjustment is provided in that part of the attachment located on the carriage, to permit both horizontal and vertical alignment of the locking center, to the center of rotation of the die head.

Billet Saw

... Handles aluminum, brass, and other non-ferrous alloys up to 9 in. diameter

A machine for sawing billets, tubes, and bars of aluminum, brass, and other non-ferrous alloys up to 9 in. diameter was recently developed by the Cochrane-Bly Co., Rochester, N. Y. It is driven through a double multiple disc clutch, and hardened alloy steel gears, hardened steel worm, and phosphor bronze worm gear, all running in oil. All drive shafts including the saw spindle are mounted in anti-friction roller bearings.

The machine has a sliding gear transmission giving four cutting speeds of approximately 250, 370, 485, and 600 ft. per min. A self-contained hydraulic unit provides hydraulic feeds from 0 to 100 in. per min. The machine operates a special blade 30-in. diameter, and will cut a 7-in. brass or aluminum billet in 5 sec.

ACCORDING to the Japanese Department of Commerce, shark oil is quite suitable for the lubrication of aircraft engines and can be used at temperatures down to minus 50 deg. Fahr. It is being used to quite an extent in Japanese military planes.



Where Research is Continuous

In the Laboratory shown above, felt is being tested constantly under conditions which duplicate those for which felt is used in the automotive industry. « « « Continuous research assures automotive engineers of felt of highest quality, and possessing the specific properties needed for the variety of applications for which felt is unequalled. « « « Competent engineering service is available—promptly. May we serve you?

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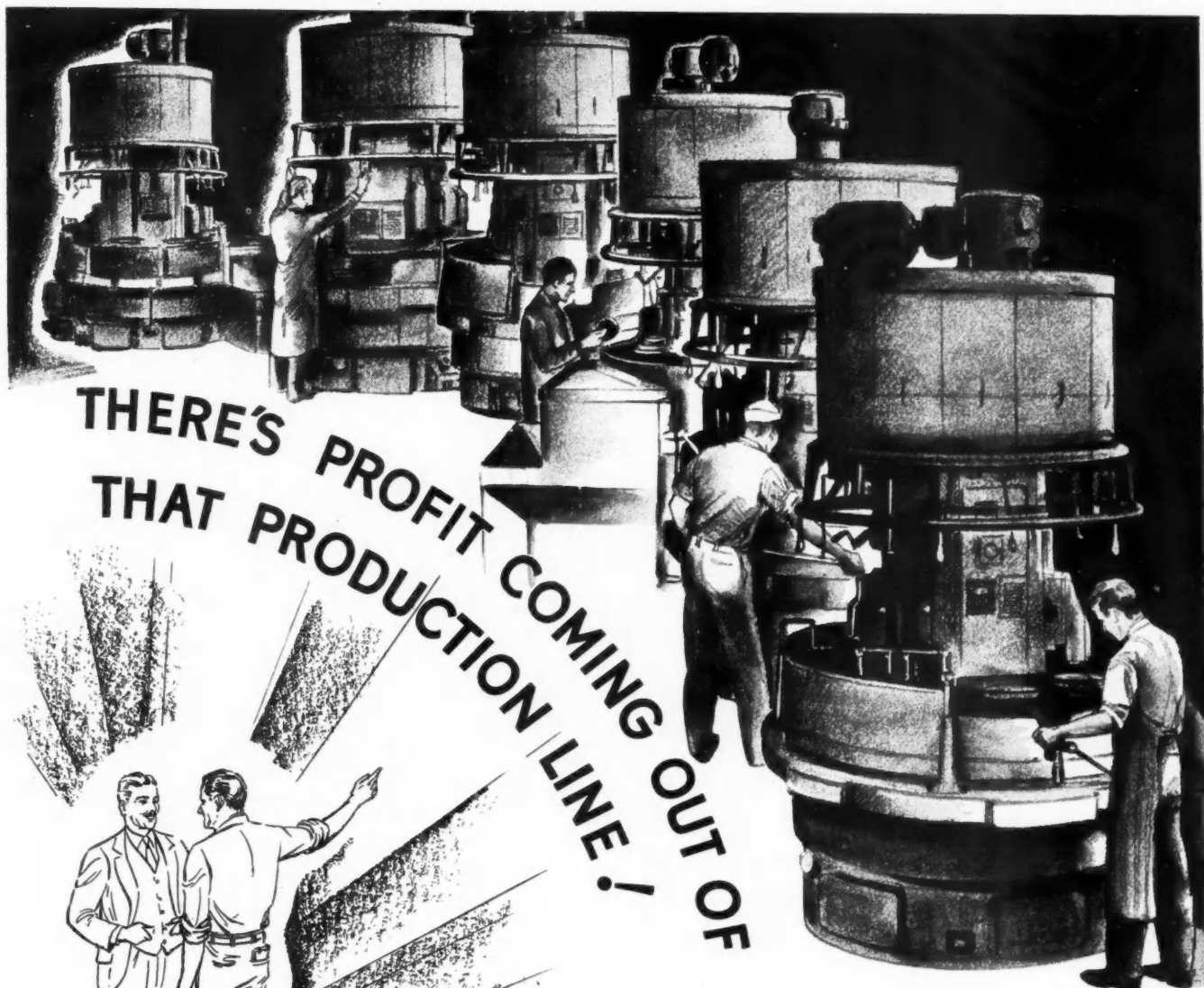
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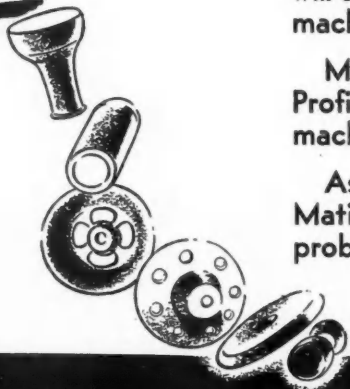


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Noise Units Agreed Upon

IN an article in *Industrial Standardization*, the organ of the American Standards Association, Harvey Fletcher, director of Physical Research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and chairman of the International Committee on Units and Methods of Noise Measurement, reports that international agreement on the reference sound and on the scale for measuring noise was reached at a meeting held in Paris

on July 5, 1937, under the auspices of the International Standards Association. There has been considerable confusion with regard to these standards in the past, American publications always using the decibel, while European publications usually used a unit known as the phon. As a result of the agreement reached in Paris, at a meeting at which 14 different countries were represented by 40 delegates, hereafter the decibel

will be the unit used for intensity-level measurements, while the phon will be used for loudness-level measurements.

Mr. Fletcher in his article briefly traced the development of noise measurement and noise units. Before noise can be measured at all, a unit must be chosen to express the physical intensity of a sound and the loudness with which a person's ear hears it. By 1929, the decibel had been adopted both in this country and in England as the unit for measuring the intensity level of a sound above the threshold of hearing. Since then this unit has been used very extensively in this country for defining the intensity level of a noise.

The values obtained by the early workers in the field differed, however, because they chose different values for the threshold, or reference, intensity. This difficulty was solved when the American Standards Association took up the problem and obtained agreement by engineers and physicists in America to use as the reference sound intensity a value of 10-16 watts per square centimeter and as the reference pressure 0.0002 dyne per square centimeter. This made it possible to express accurately the physical intensity of any type of sound in decibels above the recognized standard reference level. This intensity does not, however, correspond to the loudness of the sound as heard by the ear.

To obtain a quantitative measure of the loudness of a sound as distinguished from its physical intensity, the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1927 proposed that the loudness be defined as numerically equal to the intensity in decibels above 10-16 watts per square centimeter of a 1000 cycle pure-tone which sounded equally loud. The intensity level of the 1000 cycle reference-tone was defined as the loudness level of this tone, and any other sound which is judged by listeners to be equally loud is said to have an equal value of the loudness level.

Other laboratories saw the advantages of this scale and began to use it. In 1932 it was adopted by a committee of the American Standards Association as a tentative American Standard. Several countries in Europe followed the lead of America in using a reference tone to measure loudness, but in some instances they chose one having a frequency of 800 cycles per second and in most cases they selected a zero which differed from that adopted by the American Standards Association. In Germany and in some of the smaller countries the word

HAVE YOU A JOB

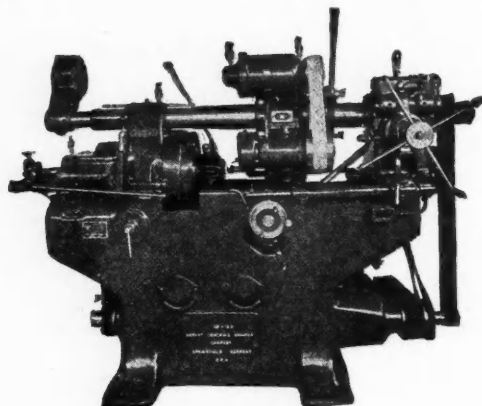
that requires both *INTERNAL* and *EXTERNAL* grinding which you would like to do in one setup?

Here is a machine which you can purchase at a very **GREAT SAVING** from the original cost of \$4,400.00

Practically New

No. 12-A Bryant Semi-Automatic Two Spindle Grinders

(one spindle for internal work; the other for external work)



SPECIFICATIONS

Chuck swing 16"; maximum wheel slide traverse 11"; maximum grinding length 9"; two speeds to work spindle; adjustment for grinding tapers to 45° angle; water pump and piping carry water through driving wheel; arranged for motor drive and complete with two A.C. motors and electrical equipment.

We purchased these machines from the GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO., of CHICAGO, manufacturers of "Majestic" Refrigerators and Radios, where they were used on a variety of work, where internal and external grinding was done in **ONE CHUCKING**.

An accurate finished part is insured with the surfaces being true and concentric with each other.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK

(Note: To responsible companies, we would be pleased to ship one of these machines on 30-DAY TRIAL.)

LOUIS E. EMERMAN & CO.

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"phon" was used instead of decibel for designating units on the loudness level scale. They also chose a reference level about 4 decibels higher than that of the American Standard. Great Britain joined them in using the word "phon," but chose as the reference zero 0.0002 dynes per square centimeter.

It was principally because of these differences that an acoustical conference on standardization of noise measurements was called. It was held under the sponsorship of the International Standards Association, but under this latter organization, members of the International Electrotechnical Association assumed the responsibility for units and methods of noise measurement, including noise meters. As already mentioned, agreement was reached concerning the fundamental standards for noise measurement and the following international standards were adopted.

The reference sound and the scale for sound level measurement are characterized as follows:

(1) The reference sound is to be produced by a plane, sinusoidal, traveling wave with a frequency of 1000 cycles per second;

(2) The reference sound shall correspond in round numbers either to an intensity of 10-16 watts per square centimeter or to an acoustical pressure of 2×10^{-4} baryes (dynes per square centimeter);

(3) In each case the intensity scale or the pressure scale is to be graduated in decibels with respect to the reference level.

The unit to be used for intensity-level measurements is the decibel, but the unit to be used for loudness-level measurements is the phon. Loudness measurements are to be made by listening to the reference sound and the sound to be measured, alternately, with both ears, while the intensity of the reference sound is regulated until an ordinary observer considers that it has the same loudness as the measured sound. Whenever possible, the reference sound and the one measured should be listened to for practically the same length of time. This period should never be less than one second when listening to the reference sound.

When under these conditions the intensity level or the pressure level for the reference sound (the pressure being that of the free wave before the operator's head is in the acoustical field) is " n " decibels above the reference zero, the sound measured is said to have a loudness level of n phons.

Primary loudness measurements are made in a very "dead" room or

outdoors where there is no reflected sound. The intensity of the reference tone, which is generated with

an oscillator and a loud speaker, is usually measured with a calibrated condenser microphone.


Italy Plans for Fuel Independence

LIKE one or two other European countries, Italy plans to make herself independent of foreign sources of motor fuel within the next few years, and some light was thrown on steps taken to this end on the occasion of the second na-

tional motor fuels show which was held in Milan in conjunction with the tenth annual automobile show in that city. It was pointed out that in 1937 about 24 per cent of the motor fuel consumed in Italy was from native sources. It included 1.2

FORGINGS

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per cent of petroleum from asphaltic rocks (shale oil); 8 per cent Albanian petroleum (which seems to be counted as Italian); 2.4 per cent Italian petroleum; 2.3 per cent producer gas; 0.95 per cent natural gas and 9 per cent ethyl alcohol. It is hoped that in 1940 these various sources, together with Italian lignite deposits, will furnish the following proportions of the national requirements: Shale oil, 14.3 per cent; lignite, 26.4 per cent; Albanian petroleum wells, 34.3 per cent; Italian petroleum wells, 2.4 per cent; gas

producers, 1.4 per cent; natural gas wells, 1.4 per cent, and ethyl alcohol sources, 17 per cent.

The show was to a large extent of an educational and a propagandistic nature, the exhibits including charts and posters dealing with the subject in hand. According to these, the present Italian petroleum policy involves the following points:

1. Development of searches for petroleum within the kingdom and the empire, and development of industrial and commercial activities in connection therewith at home as

well as abroad.

2. Development of commercial motor transportation ("autotraction") by means of generator gas.

3. Development of commercial motor transportation by means of natural gas.

4. Development of the production of alcohol from cereals, grapes and above all from beets.

5. Development of the production of oils from shale.

6. The most efficient use of imported and national petroleum products, as well as of shale oils and lignite distillates.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ZENITH FUEL FILTERS

FACT NO. 1—Zenith Filters remove all water as well as rust, dust, dirt and other foreign matter.

FACT NO. 2—Zenith Filters are more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as fine as ordinary wire screen filters.

FACT NO. 3—Zenith Filters have no cartridge or packing to replace, no screen to be damaged.

THE three facts above explain why leading passenger car and truck manufacturers are adopting Zenith Fuel Filters as original equipment.

Only Zenith Filters assure really clean gasoline—for only Zenith has the new-type elements which completely separate all water, dust, rust and dirt from gasoline *mechanically* . . . not by *gravity*. Tests have proved Zenith Filters are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times more efficient than average screen type filters.

Zenith Fuel Filters can be installed or cleaned in a jiffy. No cartridges or packings to replace. And they are made in types to fit almost every mechanical fuel pump. Their cost is amazingly low.

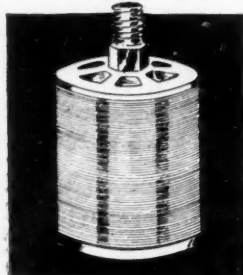
For prices and other information, ask us to have a Zenith representative call.

ZENITH CARBURETOR COMPANY

(Subsidiary of Bendix Aviation Corporation)

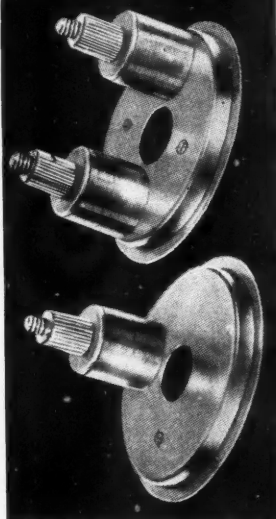
699 Hart Avenue

Detroit, Michigan



Left—The assembly of brass discs and spacers through which gasoline is filtered in a Zenith Fuel Filter. Openings are .002 of an inch, several times as fine as ordinary 100 mesh wire gauze.

ORDINARY FILTERS
don't remove water!



Lubricating Oil Viscosity Increased

ACCORDING to researches made in the Soviet Union and described in a Soviet chemical publication by G. M. Pantchenkov and K. V. Pautzitski, the viscosity of lubricating oils as used for broaches, machines and cylinders, can be increased by means of short waves of wave lengths ranging from 7 to 18 meters. The effect produced is a maximum for a wave length of 7 meters. It is, moreover, the greater the longer the oil is exposed to the field of force, the higher the molecular weight of the oil treated, and the shorter the length of the wave. The increase in the viscosity is greater under reduced pressure, the process going on simultaneously in the liquid and the gaseous phase. The change in viscosity is said to be due to a polymerization and isomerization of the hydrocarbons.

Rules for Design and Use of Carbide Tools

Cemented carbide tipped tools should always be kept in motion during grinding, according to L. J. St. Clair, Carbology Co., Inc., who has set up a number of simple rules to be followed in the designing, brazing, and grinding of carbide tools.

Among these are: Wheel speeds should be approximately 5000 r.p.m.; the tip should never be dipped in water; the top rake should be ground first; only moderate pressure should be used; tools should always be ground against the cutting edge of the tool from tip to shank.

In designing tools, the tip should receive maximum support possible since carbides will not bend, but will break if the shank deflects. Carbon tetra-chloride is recommended as the best agent in brazing.

TEN WAYS SUNOCO IMPROVES

Grinding



1. SUNOCO permits rapid stock removal per abrasive unit.
2. SUNOCO reduces the wheel cost per piece ground, because of fewer redressings required.
3. SUNOCO assures uniform abrasive action with clean cuts.
4. SUNOCO prevents distortion and maintains accuracy.
5. SUNOCO makes possible mirror finishes.
6. SUNOCO will not glaze the wheel or retard the tearing action of the abrasive wheel.
7. SUNOCO reduces the danger of burning the work.
8. SUNOCO is an excellent rust preventive.
9. SUNOCO is hygienic, it does not become rancid.
10. SUNOCO makes possible close limits of accuracy, smooth surfaces and fine finishes in the grind.



VERTICAL GRINDING



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Grinding, Milling, Broaching, Boring, Drilling, Lathe Work—all are covered on a specific performance basis and profusely illustrated in the booklet "Cutting and Grinding Facts". Write for this free booklet—it contains a wealth of factual information that will be valuable to you for future reference.

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SUNOCO

EMULSIFYING
CUTTING OIL

Bright Zinc-Plating in Barrels

THE Mazic process of bright zinc plating in barrels was developed by the Hanson-VanWinkle-Munning Co., Matawan, N. J. It practically eliminates the necessity for subsequent bright dipping. The solution recommended for use with Mazic is similar to the solutions generally used for barrel zinc plating, as follows:

Zinc cyanide—12 ounces per gallon of water.

Sodium cyanide—4 ounces per gallon of water.

Sodium hydroxide—8 ounces per gallon of water.

Mazic Brightener No. 3—3 lb. per 100 gallons of solution.

After all the salts are dissolved analysis will show the solution to consist of

Zinc, 6 to 7 ounces per gallon;

Total sodium cyanide, 14 ounces per gallon;

Sodium hydroxide, 8 ounces per gallon.

The ratio of the metal content to total sodium cyanide should be maintained at the proportion of 1 to 2½.

Should the total sodium cyanide concentration decrease below this ratio, the brightness diminishes. The sodium-carbonate content should be kept below 10 to 12 ounces per gallon, or there will be a decrease of solution efficiency. As the formation of carbonate is accelerated at high temperature the solution should never be allowed to become warmer than 100 deg. Fahr.

The optimum amount of Mazic Brightener No. 3 is one-half ounce per gallon. When the plating solution is operating at its best, consumption of the brightener is very slow, about two ounces per hundred gallons per eight-hour day, but this varies, of course, according to local conditions. Brightener should be dissolved thoroughly in hot water before being added to the plating bath.

The solution can be readily analyzed by a method given in the booklet "Simple Method of Analyzing Plating Solution" for regular cyanide solutions, published by the

*Depend upon
that trademark*



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Superior
and
Complete

AUTOMOTIVE MOLDING

• Only years of experience in serving the automotive industry, plus the most adequate equipment in the Middle West, can provide the finest custom molded parts, fittings and accessories. Our engineers cooperate closely in determining proper materials and fittings. We make the molds as well as the finished product. Many of the best known concerns in the industry leave their molding problems up to us.

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- Steering wheel spinners



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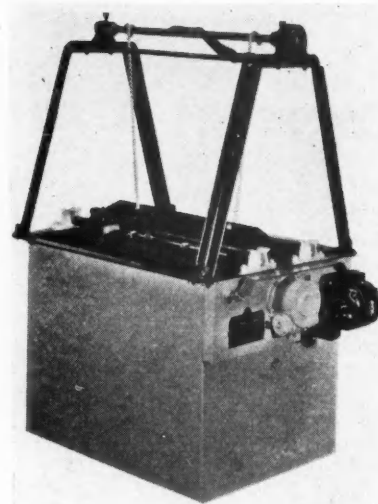
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**MOLDS and
FINISHED
PARTS**

CHICAGO MOULDED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
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Chicago, Illinois



Mazic plating equipment

Hanson-VanWinkle-Munning Co.

To deposit one ounce of zinc, 23.3 ampere-hours are needed. Apparatus must be supplied with current from a 10 to 12-volt source. At least 200 amperes should be drawn with the average-sized barrel. The best temperature for the operation of the Mazic barrel solution is around 85 deg. Fahr. The temperature rises during operation and when a bath is being operated continuously, provisions should be made for cooling. It is advisable and economical to circulate the solution, as the cost of cooling and circulating equipment will be saved in a few months' operation by the saving in the sodium cyanide required to maintain the bath at proper concentration.



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REALIZING how Bantam and Torrington have specialized on Quill Roller and Cartridge Type Needle Bearing production, automotive manufacturers are using these bearings in many important places on their product.

To produce these better bearings, special machines were developed which assure uniform high quality and low production cost. These machines, owned exclusively by Bantam and Torrington, contribute their part to making us leaders in this field.

Assure the better performance of your car by using Bantam Quill Rollers and Torrington Needle Bearings in the important places listed at left. Our engineering staffs will be glad to work with you.

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Torrington, Conn.



BANTAM

BEARINGS

TAPERED ROLLER . . . STRAIGHT ROLLER . . . BALL BEARINGS

Mazic anodes, which are recommended for this solution, are said not to sludge; they keep the solution clear and the deposits free from roughness and other imperfections. Anodes are not chemically attacked when the solution is not being used, and therefore do not need to be removed when the solution is idle; also, they do not polarize and consequently there is no polarizing film to remove. Ball anodes in spiral wire containers are recommended.

After the work is plated, the cylinder should be taken from the plat-

ing solution, and rinsed immediately and thoroughly in clean, cold water to avoid staining. After rinsing thoroughly in cold and hot water, the work is transferred to baskets, centrifuged and dried. If a tumbling operation in sawdust is called for, as in the case of small and light parts, only clean, heated hardwood sawdust should be used.

It is suggested that in plating to specification the load be made constant (approximately three-quarters of the weight or volume of the work considered a load in cadmium plating).

The current should be raised to the maximum and the thickness checked for various plating times by the dropping test (Hull & Strausser).

As in all bright plating operations, the brightness of barrel plated zinc depends somewhat on the lustre of the surface being plated. A good grade of cold-rolled steel will give a better finish after being plated than, for example, pickled hot-rolled stock. Gray and malleable iron castings have always been difficult to plate in any cyanide solution. Freshly sand-blasted or rolled castings requiring only a weak acid dip usually plate satisfactorily, but a prolonged stronger acid dip may be necessary to remove oxide and rust, and they would change the surface of the work so that zinc would not deposit, or would deposit only on some areas.

Impurities in any bright zinc plating solution have a highly detrimental effect. The material recommended for the barrels or cylinders is either Mercilite or hard rubber.



LUXURIOUS...REFINED
...EXCLUSIVE YET HOMELIKE...

THE DRAKE FILLS EVERY REQUIREMENT
OF A MODERN HOTEL

A. S. KIRKEY • MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE
Drake

LAKE SHORE DRIVE • CHICAGO

Light Measures

Attention is called by *Electrical Industries* of London to the anomalous facts that mechanical power is measured in terms of horse powers and electric illumination in terms of "candle powers." "The horse," it says, "has long been rationalized, and his nominal output has been settled at a figure.

"The candle is the nominal standard of reference for all commercial light measurements. Originally a unit of intensity only, the candle is now associated with the ubiquitous 4π constant in the definition of light flux. The candle, like the horse, is a source of energy, but rationalization of the candle, by defining its nominal output in ergs per second is not easy, because the factor of color enters into all luminous measurements. In other words, the ultimate character of all luminous phenomena is subjective, so that it is possible to have a light source of considerable energy output by radiation, which gives the subjective impression of low luminosity.

"Luminous intensity or light flux could be referred to a standard rate of energy radiation by a source of monochromatic light of defined wave length. As light standards are easily reproducible, there would be no practical advantage in doing this, but the anomaly of using as a nominal standard in electric lighting measurements a light source which electrical engineering has almost completely abolished is striking."

Announcing *Type D*

Type D—the latest development in Barber-Colman Hobbing Machines—is setting new high records for production, and hob-life; new lows for operating and maintenance costs. No inspiration of a moment; Type D is the product of long experience in hobbing, careful study of machine tool progress, skillful use of hydraulic pressure for actuating machine members. No mere product of drawing board and laboratory, Type D won its place as a Barber-Colman product by notably successful performance in plant after plant where it was operated in actual commercial service. Each installation demonstrated again the ability of Type D to set new high records for production and economy on hobbing work up to 14" diameter by 14" face. Each demonstration brought orders for duplicate Type D Hobbing Machines.

NEW FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES

Hydraulic automatic operating cycle includes rapid traverses, feeds instantly adjustable to any desired rate within the capacity of the machine, automatic hob clearance.

Hydraulic vertical movement of work spindle, with micrometer adjustment, and automatic hydraulic clamping at five points.

Hydraulic hob-spindle drive, and improved mounting.

Hydraulic actuation of work-holding devices.

New operating speed, ease and convenience.

New simplicity of design resulting in new compactness, rigidity, strength, power, productive capacity and economy.

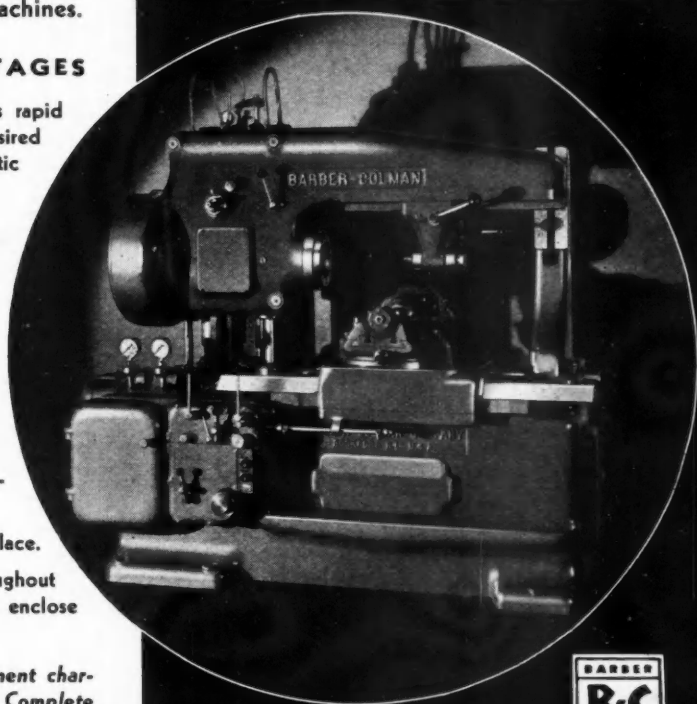
New hardened steel ways, finish ground in place.

New automatic pressure lubrication throughout extending even into the compartments which enclose change gears.

● Listed above are some of the more prominent characteristics of the Type D Hobbing Machine. Complete details supplied promptly on request; write for them today.

The product featured in this advertisement is now available for distribution only in the United States of America.

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